

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***China*

Vol I No 073

16 April 1985

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

U.S., USSR Arms Negotiators Hold Meeting	A	1
UN, Italy To Help Modernize PRC Food Industry	A	1

UNITED STATES

New PRC Envoy Han Xu on Relations With U.S.	B	1
McDonnell Douglas, PRC Join in Airliner Venture	B	2
Li Peng, Du Pont Delegation Discuss Cooperation	B	2

SOVIET UNION

Wang Bingnan Meets Soviet Amity Delegation	C	1
PRAVDA Voices Concern Over F-16's in Japan	C	1

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Embassy Banquet Marks Kim Il-song Birthday	D	1
Envoy to PRC Views Korean Talks Proposal	D	1
DPRK Parties Support North-South Assembly Talks	D	2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Further on Hu Yaobang's Visit to Australia	E	1
Hu on Peace, Cooperation	E	1
Hu, Hawke Hold Talks	E	1
Governor General Fetes Hu	E	2
Hu Speaks at Press Club	E	3
Hu on Opening to Outside World	E	5
Hu on Indonesia, Olympics	E	5
Hu on Nuclear Disarmament	E	5
Hu on SRV, Sihanouk	E	6
Accords Signed	E	6
Hu, Hawke Second Round of Talks	E	7
Press Communique on Talks	E	8

WESTERN EUROPE

Zhao Hosts Banquet for Belgian Prime Minister	G	1
Zhao, Martens Hold Talks	G	1

EASTERN EUROPE

Funeral Ceremony Held for Albania's Hoxha	H 1
Geng Biao, NPC Delegation Begin Romanian Tour	H 1
Delegation Arrives in Bucharest	H 1
Giosan Hosts Group	H 1
Ceausescu Meets Delegation	H 2
Chen Muhua Meets Romanian Foreign Trade Official	H 2
Shanghai's Chen Guodong Meets SFRY Visitors	H 2
Zagreb Culture Week Opens	H 3
Yugoslav Study Group Ends Tour, Leaves for Home	H 3
Banquet Held To Welcome GDR Friendship Group	H 3
Peng Chong Meets Group	H 4

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Tanzania Vice President Continues Visit	I 1
Deng Xiaoping on Reform	I 1
Attends Theater	I 2
Meets Ulanhu	I 2

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Further on Argentine Foreign Minister's Visit	J 1
Meets With Zhao Ziyang	J 1
Nuclear Energy Agreement Signed	J 1
Li Peng Welcomes Gu Mu Home From Latin America	J 2
Health Ministry Signs Memorandum With Cuba	J 2
Chilean Amity Association Group Feted in Beijing	J 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO Urges Strengthening Party Spirit [15 Apr]	K 1
JINGJI RIBAO Commentator on Party Spirit, Reform [8 Apr]	K 2
CHINA DAILY Warns Against Simply Seeking Wealth [12 Apr]	K 4
Commentator Urges Enforcing Law Impartially	K 5
[ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO 1 Apr]	
BAN YUE TAN Urges Checking Unhealthy Trends [25 Mar]	K 6
Editorial Urges External Orientation for Zones	K 8
[GUOJI SHANGBAO 4 Apr]	
Editorial on Giving Priority to Exports	K 9
[GUOJI SHANGBAO 1 Apr]	
JINGJI RIBAO on Zhao's Government Work Report [4 Apr]	K 10
Editorial on Grain, Cotton Procurement Reform	K 11
[JINGJI RIBAO 3 Apr]	
ZHANG YOUYU Explains Draft Inheritance Law	K 13
Revisions of Law Suggested	K 14
Presidential Decree on Law	K 15
Yu Qiuli Urges PLA To Study NPC Documents	K 15
NINGXIA RIBAO on Lin Biao's Role in History [1 Apr]	K 16
Yang on Historical Figures	K 17
Hu Yaobang on Electing Intellectual Secretaries	K 17
[HAINAN RIBAO 29 Mar]	
Hu Yaobang Speaks to Units on Spiritual Wealth	K 17
[XINHUA RIBAO 2 Apr]	

CPC To Elect Younger Central Committee Members [LANZHOU WANBAO 16 Mar]	K 18
Wan Li Makes Inspection Tour of Shandong	K 18

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Huang Huang Returns to Anhui After NPC Session	O 1
Anhui Issues Circular on Rural Education Funds	O 1
Fujian Delegation Returns From Australia Visit [FUJIAN RIBAO 28 Mar]	O 2
Jinan Military Region Checks Unhealthy Practices	O 2
Chen Guodong at Shanghai Historical Data Forum	O 3

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Holds Family Planning Work Conference	Q 1
Chengdu Military Region Checks Evil Tendencies [SICHUAN RIBAO 24 Mar]	Q 1
Chengdu Military Region on Retired Army Cadres	Q 2
Yunnan CPC Notes Points in Rural Economic Work	Q 3

NORTH REGION

Zhou Hui Investigates Nei Monggol Grass Roots [NEIMENGGU RIBAO 30 Mar]	R 1
Tianjin Implements Fixed Population Quota [TIANJIN RIBAO 2 Apr]	R 2

NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin Commentator Condemns New Malpractices [JILIN RIBAO 5 Apr]	S 1
Qiang Xiaochu, Others Plant Trees in Jilin	S 2

NORTHWEST REGION

Xinjiang CPC Holds Rectification Work Meeting	T 1
---	-----

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Gu Mu on Shortcomings in Shenzhen's Development [WEN WEI PO 15 Apr]	W 1
Hong Kong Columnist on PRC 'Fear' of Tabloids [HONG KONG STANDARD 9 Apr]	W 2
Auditing Organs Check Problems, Malpractices [MING PAO 9 Apr]	W 4
Future CPC Presence in Hong Kong Discussed [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 12 Apr]	W 5

U.S., USSR ARMS NEGOTIATORS HOLD MEETING

OW130934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva, April 12 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. and Soviet delegations to the arms control talks in Geneva held a plenary session at the Soviet mission here today.

This is the first full meeting between the U.S. and Soviet negotiators since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced unilateral freeze on new deployments of medium-range missiles in Europe until November. It is also the first plenary session since the talks went on in three separate working groups on strategic arms, medium-range nuclear missiles and space weapons on March 21.

A U.S. spokesman said that some 50 people headed by Max M. Kampelman for the United States and Viktor P. Karpov for the Soviets, attended the meeting that lasted 95 minutes. He noted that the plenary was "not part of the normal pattern."

Observers here said the plenary was possibly asked for by the Soviet side. U.S. and Soviet negotiators have been meeting three times a week, with each session devoted to one of the three categories.

UN, ITALY TO HELP MODERNIZE PRC FOOD INDUSTRY

OW130758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] United Nations, April 12 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSSTD) and the Italian Government are going to help China modernize its food industry with new technologies.

In an exclusive interview with the XINHUA correspondent here today, UNFSSTD's director Rustam Lalkaka said that the aim of this food program is to double China's food industry output by 1990 and enhance the nutritional quality of Chinese diets.

Lalkaka said that a new research and development centre will be established in Beijing to improve Chinese food technology. It will be supported by three partners at a total cost equivalent to about 7.7 million U.S. dollars.

Over 70 per cent of this amount will come from the Chinese Government, which is to provide personnel and facilities costing an estimated RMB 11,151,640 yuan, equivalent to 5,576,000 U.S. dollars. The Italian Government has allocated 4,300 million lira, equivalent to 2,116,000 U.S. dollars. UNFSSTD will channel the Italian funds for procurement of external inputs.

This food program, Lalkaka added, will help China's food industry raise the levels of nutritional intake, diet quality and food hygiene with appropriate advanced technologies.

UNFSSTD, which operates under the administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is currently helping 100 projects all over the world designed to strengthen national capacity for scientific research and technology acquisition.

NEW PRC ENVOY HAN XU ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

HK160054 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1456 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Han Xu, who is about to take up his post as ambassador to the United States, hopes that the U.S. Government will promote a peaceful solution to the Taiwan problem. Issue No 8 of SHIJIE ZHISHI magazine, to be published tomorrow, carries a report on an interview granted by Han Xu to a reporter of the magazine.

Han Xu has served as director of the Protocol Department of the PRC Foreign Ministry, deputy director of the Liaison Office in the United States, director of the American Department of the Foreign Ministry, and vice minister of foreign affairs. He said: I hope that the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples will develop further. I will make unstinting efforts to promote the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

Reviewing the development of relations between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them, he said that there is tremendous potential for further developing Sino-U.S. relations in all fields. However, due to differences in systems, and other reasons, there are still many difficulties and problems awaiting solution in the exchanges of various types between the two countries.

For instance, there are still many long-obsolete legislative provisions in the United States that discriminate against China. Although the United States has relaxed restrictions on the export of technology to China, this still has to be examined by "Cocom" and "national security," and there is also the question of how to implement specific items. Although the Sino-U.S. nuclear cooperation agreement has been signed, it has still not been passed to Congress for consideration. Following the expiration of the Sino-U.S. sea transport agreement, no new agreement has yet been signed. There are also some problems in implementing the Sino-U.S. aviation agreement. I hope that with the common efforts of both sides, mutually satisfactory solutions can be found to the various problems in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

Han Xu said that the Taiwan problem is the greatest obstacle in Sino-U.S. relations. The United States acknowledges that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China, that there is only one China, and that Taiwan is a part of China. However, Congress passed the "Taiwan Relations Act," many parts of which violate the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and the principles of international law and infringe on China's sovereignty. The U.S. Government continues to sell large amounts of arms to the Taiwan authorities, thus affecting the early and peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the motherland.

Now that the Hong Kong problem has been solved, the Chinese leaders have frequently pointed out that the concept of "one country, two systems" is applicable not only to Hong Kong but also to Taiwan, and the conditions for the latter will be even more magnanimous. We hope that the U.S. Government will seriously study this question and promote a peaceful solution to the Taiwan problem. After the solution to this problem, Sino-U.S. relations will enjoy steady and sustained development.

MCDONNELL DOUGLAS, PRC JOIN IN AIRLINER VENTURE

HK150300 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1458 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Shanghai, 12 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- China and the United States have struck a large agreement on economic and technological cooperation. Lang Guangheng, general manager of the Shanghai Aviation Industry Corporation, announced here today: After having been approved by the Chinese Government, the agreement signed by the Shanghai Aviation Industry Corporation, the China Aviation Supplies Corporation, and the American McDonnell Douglas Corporation on cooperation in producing MD-82 aircraft will become formally effective on 15 April.

According to the agreement, the Chinese side will buy from the McDonnell Douglas Corporation spare parts, raw and semifinished materials, and airborne equipment to produce MD-82 aircraft and will assemble and produce the aircraft using technology provided by the corporation to the Shanghai aircraft plant. Meanwhile, the Chinese side will compensate the American corporation with some of the aircraft spare parts and nonaviation products produced in China. In addition, both sides will jointly develop and produce a new generation of civil aircraft. The agreement also stipulates that the American corporation will be responsible for training the technicians, managerial personnel, and skilled workers sent by the Chinese side. Through the cooperation in producing MD-82 aircraft, the Shanghai aircraft plant will get a production license issued by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration.

A concerned person of the Shanghai Aviation Industry Corporation told the reporter: The MD-82 aircraft, developed and produced by the McDonnell Douglas, is one of the most advanced types of short and medium-range jet airliners in operation thus far. The aircraft is characterized by low noise, low fuel consumption, safe flight, easy maintenance, and a sound economical operation. CAAC has two MD-82 aircraft at present. The aircraft's flight performance records show that the aircraft is the best among the airliners of the same type used by the CAAC in terms of utilization rate and economical operation. Sino-U.S. cooperation in producing aircraft of the 1980's level will push the development of Shanghai's civil aviation industry to a higher plane.

The Shanghai Aviation Industry Corporation, the China Aviation Supplies Corporation, and the McDonnell Douglas Corporation jointly held a reception to mark the validation of the agreement on producing MD-82 aircraft tonight in the Shanghai Jinjiang Club. Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan, Vice Mayor Li Zhaoji, Brooks, consul general of the United States in Shanghai, Zhang Zhenzhong, authorized representative of the McDonnell Douglas Corporation and chairman of the Board of Directors of the McDonnell Douglas China Corporation, and others attended the function.

LI PENG, DU PONT DELEGATION DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW131911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met with a delegation from the Du Pont Company of the United States of America led by its Executive Vice-President W.P. Schmoe here this afternoon.

Li Peng exchanged views with Schmoe on further expansion of cooperation between China and the Du Pont Company.

Schmoe and his party today attended the opening ceremony for the Beijing Liaison office of the Du Pont China Ltd.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS SOVIET AMITY DELEGATION

OW151451 Beijing XINHUA in English 1424 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said here today that Sino-Soviet friendship would surely make progress so long as the two countries treated each other sincerely.

Wang stressed that the peoples of the two countries shared common ground in their revolutionary tradition and history of friendship.

He made the remarks at a meeting with a delegation from the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries of the Soviet Union and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

The visiting delegation was led by Zinaida Mikhaylovna Kruglova, who is also president of the Soviet organization, whom Wang had met on his visit to the Soviet Union last May.

Kruglova said her current visit was significant and proved that the Chinese people, old and young, really had friendly feelings for the Soviet people.

After the meeting, Wang and Kruglova signed a program for cooperation between the two organizations for 1985.

Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov was present at the ceremony.

PRAVDA VOICES CONCERN OVER F-16'S IN JAPAN

OW151120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 15 (XINHUA) -- The emergence of U.S. F-16 planes at Misawa in northern Japan cannot but arouse concern of the Soviet Union "for that directly affects its security interests", the Soviet leading newspaper PRAVDA commented today.

The paper said that the emergence of U.S. F-16 planes is evidence of a further build-up of U.S. offensive potential in the Asian-Pacific region, which is aimed at Soviet facilities in maritime territory and in Sakhalin.

The commentary also said that the U.S. fighter-bombers' appearance is a symptom of Japan's being drawn still deeper into the Pentagon's military-strategic plans.

The commentary claimed that it would be naive to believe that the states threatened by the systems will not take counter-measures to neutralize the new danger emanating from Japanese territory.

DPRK EMBASSY BANQUET MARKS KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

OW131955 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening in celebration of the 73rd birthday of Korean President Kim Il-song.

Among those present at the banquet were Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Qian Qiren, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

In his speech, Sin In-ha said that under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, Korea, once a poor and backward country, had become a powerful socialist industrial country. He said that to strengthen Korean-Chinese friendship was an important guiding principle of the Korean Workers Party in its external activities and that this friendship would certainly be furthered.

Xi Zhongxun spoke highly of the heroic deeds performed by Comrade Kim Il-song in leading the Korean revolution and construction.

He also reiterated China's support to the proposal of the Korean Workers Party for talks between the assemblies of the DPRK and South Korea as well as its plans and measures aimed at a peaceful reunification of the country.

ENVOY TO PRC VIEWS KOREAN TALKS PROPOSAL

SK160442 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] A new measure was taken in connection with the nation's reunification issue at the Fourth Session of the Seventh DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] on 9 April. In connection with this, Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to China, held a press interview this morning. Ambassador Sin In-ha said:

The Korean SPA has proposed to the South Korean National Assembly that contacts be made and talks held between the Korean SPA and the South Korean National Assembly as a practical measure to find a way out of the difficulties facing the country under the present circumstances, to reduce tensions, and to provide a favorable environment for peaceful reunification through dialogue. Talks between the Korean SPA and the S. Korean National Assembly, in which all parties of the North and the South are respectively represented, are the most appropriate form of dialogue which enables one to collect all the nation's wide ranging views in discussing and solving the country's peace issue, which is closely related to the entire nation's destiny.

The parliamentary talks between the North and the South should include a discussion of the issue of announcing a joint declaration on non-aggression between both parties as a practical measure to promote national rapprochement and trust between the North and the South and to reduce tensions. If a joint declaration on non-aggression can be agreed upon and announced at parliamentary talks between the North and the South, as proposed by us, the North authorities and the South authorities can easily solve the issue of adopting a declaration on non-aggression by concretizing this [joint parliamentary declaration on non-aggression].

If a declaration on non-aggression is adopted between the North and the South, great progress will be made in preventing possible armed clashes between the North and the South and all other unhappy situations, guaranteeing peace, and laying a foundation for peaceful reunification. This will be a historic declaration of peace, announcing at home and abroad that the North and the South are pledged never to fight each other and to go forward toward peace and peaceful reunification, and a superb demonstration of national unity. If parliamentary talks between the North and the South are held smoothly, it will be possible to hold high-level political talks. If this happens, the realization of tripartite talks aimed at guaranteeing stable peace in our country will be promoted, this will have a desirable influence on the economic talks and the Red Cross talks, and a bright prospect will be provided for collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South.

Meanwhile, Korea's NODONG SINMUN, in its editorial issued yesterday, urged people of all walks of life, the National Assembly, the government, party representatives, and figures of all walks of life in South Korea to respond to the DPRK's new proposal for holding parliamentary talks between the North and the South. The editorial further states:

The new proposal for holding parliamentary talks is aimed at removing the danger of war, reducing tensions, and opening a new phase in solving the nation's issues independently. This proposal will be helpful to the defense and consolidation of peace on the Korean peninsula and in the Asian region. Holding parliamentary talks between the North and the South and the announcement of a joint declaration of non-aggression between them would provide a foundation for eliminating fear of the other side, preventing possible armed clashes, promoting an atmosphere for national unity, forming North-South relations based upon rapprochement and trust, guaranteeing peace, and realizing the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

DPRK PARTIES SUPPORT NORTH-SOUTH ASSEMBLY TALKS

OW121026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1003 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of the major political parties in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) yesterday stated their support for the proposal of North-South assembly talks put forward on April 9 by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

According to the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, Ho Chong-suk, Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, said that the proposal reflects the wishes of the Korean nation, conforms to the historical trend of the times, and is of great importance in relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula.

Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Chondoist Chongu Party, and Kim Sok-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee, stated that they would do their part in the realization of the parliamentary talks.

The leaders, said the KCNA, also called for positive responses to the proposal from political parties in South Korea.

FURTHER ON HU YAOBANG'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

Hu on Peace, Cooperation

OW150422 Beijing XINHUA in English 0410 GMT 15 Apr 85

["China Needs Only To Seek Friendship, Peace and Cooperation, Says Hu Yaobang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Canberra, April 15 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang said here today China needs only to "seek friendship, seek peace and seek mutually beneficial cooperation with the Asian-Pacific countries and seek mutually beneficial cooperation with all the nations which treat us as equals." He was speaking at a banquet given in his honor by Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke.

He said China suffered untold tribulations and is keenly aware of the price of independence and peace, adding that China's modernization efforts will keep it busy for the next 50 or 100 years. China is also a vast country with a relatively backward economy and culture and its socialist system and rich resources ensure that it needs not and will not seek expansionism, he said.

General Secretary Hu said, "in the 13 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia, smooth and rapid progress has been made in the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries," adding that the friendly and close contacts and exchanges in recent years between the leaders of the two countries including Prime Minister Robert Hawke, President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang, "doubtlessly play a very important role in enhancing mutual understanding and trust."

"From a historical point of view," he said, "China and Australia are new friends, as their relations began rather late. But there are advantages for being new friends. An ancient Chinese verse says: 'The greatest happiness is to have made a new friend'."

Hu Yaobang pointed out that "the relations between our two countries are characterized by the important fact that there are between us neither conflict of fundamental interests nor historical grievances." He noted that "being established from the very beginning on the basis of equality and mutual benefits, Sino-Australian friendly relations and cooperation have many advantages and great potentials and their future is all bright."

Hu, Hawke Hold Talks

OW151627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Canberra, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party had a profound and beneficial talk with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke in a friendly and cordial atmosphere here this afternoon.

During the two-hour talk, Hu and Hawke expressed their agreement on a series of important regional and world matters. On East-West relations, Hu said that disarmament is the key to the relaxation of current international tension, and that the Soviet Union and the United States should have serious negotiations on arms limitation. He reiterated China's position on nuclear disarmament. China advocates not only nuclear disarmament but also conventional weapons disarmament. When the two nuclear powers take concrete actions on disarmament, he said, China will be willing to participate in an international conference to be attended by all nuclear countries.

At such a conference steps to realize general nuclear disarmament, the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons should be discussed.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Hu Yaobang expressed China's sincere hope that relations between the two countries will improve. China is willing to develop friendly relations with all countries that want to develop relations with China, Hu said. Besides, China and the Soviet Union have a boundary of more than 7,000 kilometers. To improve the Sino-Soviet relations, Hu said, threats to China's northern and southern borders must be removed.

On the Sino-U.S. relations, Hu said China is satisfied with the recent stable relations between the two countries. He said there is good potential for improving relations with the U.S. but the Taiwan question is an obstacle. "Our American friends have always been hesitant on the question."

Hu Yaobang and Hawke also discussed regional questions. On the Korean peninsula, Hawke said Australia hopes to maintain the peaceful and stable situation there and that Australia is willing to do its bit. Hu Yaobang said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a new proposal recently suggesting the assemblies of the North and the South establish contact. He said China will do its best to help realize the tripartite talks. To relax and stabilize the situation in the Korean peninsula and to realize independence and peaceful reunification is of vital importance not only to the Korean peninsula itself, but to the peace and stabilization of the Asia and Pacific region.

On Indochina, Hawke noted that Australia and China have common interests and goals. He suggested that both countries continue to keep close contacts and seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem. Hu Yaobang, in return, said that China fully understands the desire of the Australian Government to solve problems in Indochina and appreciate the hope, expressed by Premier Hawke, to end the tragic war that Vietnam started. However, said Hu, this has not been realized because of a lack of sincerity on the Vietnamese side, in failing to withdraw their troops. The Chinese Communist leader reiterated the Chinese four-point proposal for settling the Indochinese issue put forward when he met with Hawke in Shanghai in February last year. He also expressed appreciation for Australia's continued efforts in seeking a solution to the Kampuchean issue and peace in Indochina.

The talks between the two leaders also touched on the South Pacific region with both agreeing that the two countries should maintain peace and stability in the area. Hu noted, as his talk with Premier Hawke came to an end, that his visit to Australia would serve the peace and stability in South Pacific region as well as the friendship and cooperation between China and those countries in the region with which China has diplomatic relations.

Governor General Petes Hu

OW151406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Canberra, April 15 (XINHUA) -- The Governor General of Australia and Lady Stephen hosted a dinner for visiting General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang this evening at Government House.

Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and other members of the official delegation accompanying him attended. Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke also attended.

In the course of the dinner, Governor General Sir Ninian Stephen proposed a toast to the president of the People's Republic of China and General Secretary Hu Yaobang proposed a toast to the queen of Australia.

Prior to the dinner, the governor general received Hu Yaobang and his party.

Hu Speaks at Press Club

OW160414 Beijing XINHUA in English 0331 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Canberra, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang expounded China's fundamental national policy at a luncheon in the National Club here today. Full text of Hu's speech reads as follows:

I am very pleased to be able to meet friends from the Australian press circle. Before answering your questions, I would like to speak briefly about China's fundamental policy.

Our major task for a long time to come can be put in one sentence, that is, go all out for socialist modernization. For this purpose, we seek, in our foreign relations, to develop friendly relations with all countries, oppose hegemonism and maintain world peace. Development and peace are the two basic objectives of our fundamental national policy.

China is a country with an ancient civilization, and our forefathers created splendid cultural achievements in the history of mankind. However, when European history entered the period of industrial revolution, China began to fall behind as a result of the feudal rule and a policy of self-seclusion. Then for a hundred years the Chinese nation was oppressed and plundered by foreign aggressors and reduced to humiliation and extreme poverty. In the three decades since the founding of new China, we have achieved successes in national reconstruction that are acknowledged the world over, but we have not yet completely lifted our country from poverty and backwardness. It is by no means easy to modernize a vast poor country like China and secure for it a place among the advanced nations, or accomplish this within a short period of time. Therefore, we have a plan of two stages. In the first stage, till the end of this century, we will quadruple our gross national product in the beginning of the 80's, achieving a per capita GNP of 800 to 1,000 U.S. dollars. In the second stage, i.e. the first fifty years of the next century, we will catch up or approach the level of world advanced countries. With our vast territory, our rich resources and our socialist system which is supported by the people, we should be able to rejuvenate the Chinese nation by working together, going all out and persisting in the efforts for several generations on end. If you want to know the direction China is going, then in my view this is the fundamental direction China follows today and will follow in the decades to come.

In order to achieve our developmental objectives, we will break with self-seclusion, carry out bold reforms, and open up to the outside world while bringing down regional barriers at home. This is what we have done with marked results in the past few years. I am pleased to tell you that China's economy has been developing in a smooth and healthy manner. While our economic growth rate had kept increasing in the previous years, it came to more than 11 percent in 1983 and 14 percent in 1984 respectively, and it has still been picking up with vigour in the first quarter of this year. This shows that our policies are correct. Some people may ask whether the open-up policy will change. My answer is: no. How could we change an important policy decision that serves the prosperity of the nation and well-being of our people, and that has therefore won the support of the people?

China's socialist construction needs a lasting environment of international peace. We do not want war, and we hope there will be no war in this century, better no war in the next century, and of course still better if there is no war for good. China's basic foreign policy is to help maintain world peace and develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. Facts have told us that whether the relations between countries are good do not hinge on similarity of social systems and ideologies but on observance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Once these principles are followed, countries with different social systems can live in amity and cooperation for each other's benefit. If these principles are violated, even countries with similar social systems may come into sharp confrontation or even armed conflict.

China stands for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. China supports the position of the South Pacific countries against the threat of a nuclear war and for making the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone. We hope that the United States and Soviet Union will reach agreement through sincere negotiations on a drastic reduction of their nuclear arms so that the international tension may be eased.

China pursues an independent foreign policy. We do not attach ourselves to any big power or any group of powers, nor do we enter into strategic relations, let alone alliance with any big power or group of powers. The Chinese Government and people abide by principles and keep good faith in all their external dealings. The fundamental criterion by which we tell right from wrong is whether a thing is in the interest of maintaining world peace and developing friendly relations among nations. We do not pick or discard friends or alter the degree of friendship on the ground of some temporary loss or gain or difference of view on specific problems. We do not shy away from or abandon an old friend because we have made a new friend. We will never seek hegemony, nor will we impose our will on others. Our foreign policy is open and aboveboard, and we mean what we say. We are not only doing so ourselves, we shall tell our children and grandchildren to carry on this policy from generation to generation.

Now, it should be pointed out that the danger of world war still exists, but the forces of all the peace-loving countries and peoples to deter war are growing. China is a force making for peace and stability. Each step forward in China's development will mean so much increase in the forces for world peace. When China becomes developed, it will be able to make greater contributions, considerably strengthening the forces making for peace. In my view, this can also be said as the way China goes at present and will go in the decades to come.

In the past few days, I held in-depth and useful talks with Prime Minister Hawke and other leaders of the Australian Government, and met with many Australians of various walks of life. As a result, I am even more confident about the future of Sino-Australian relations. Sino-Australian friendship will surely continue to grow and become an example of peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems. Here I wish to express my thanks to the Australian Government and people. I would also like to thank the Australian press for their friendly coverage of my current visit.

Hu on Opening to Outside World

OW161037 Beijing XINHUA in English 1013 GMT 16 Apr 85

["Hu Yaobang Reiterates China's Policy of Opening to Outside World" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Canberra, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang reaffirmed here today that China's present policy of opening to the outside world is the nation's fundamental policy decided upon after careful consideration and will not change.

Answering a question at a luncheon at the National Press Club here, Hu said that should there be any change, it would only move in the direction of opening still wider. He was answering a question about his published speech of February 8 on journalism, which was misinterpreted as a sign of tightening up again in this sphere. Hu said that the question of "spiritual pollution" was not the subject of his speech in question. What he actually did was that he went into some details about last year's "anti-spiritual pollution" process and stated the party's attitude toward it. If his speech was read in its right context, he said, one would be able to get a balanced idea of the matter.

Hu on Indonesia, Olympics

OW161003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0939 GMT 16 Apr 85

["Hu Yaobang on Sino-Indonesian Relations and Seoul Olympic Games" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Canberra, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said here today that there is no problem on the part of China to resume diplomatic relations with Indonesia, "but if Indonesia has difficulties, we can wait." He made the statement at a National Press Club luncheon in reply to an Australian journalist's question. He also said that China has had no contact with the Indonesian Communist Party.

In answering a question from the reporters, Hu said that China would take positive attitude towards participation in the 1988 Olympic games in Seoul, South Korea, if the political situation in the Korean peninsula showed progress. When asked whether China will urge the DPRK to participate in the Olympic games, Hu said, "this is the internal affairs of the DPRK and I have no say in it."

Hu on Nuclear Disarmament

OW161031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1010 GMT 16 Apr 85

["Hu Yaobang Hopes for Progress in U.S.-Soviet Nuclear Arms Talks" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Canberra, April 16 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang said here today that he hopes to see substantial progress in the U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear disarmament.

Hu Yaobang was speaking here today at a luncheon in the National Press Club. Answering an Australian reporter's question, Hu Yaobang said that if some substantial progress can be made during the talks, it would be reassuring to the peace-loving and justice-upholding people throughout the world.

Asked about the attitudes of the Soviet Union and the United States toward each other, Hu said "I am not sure because I am not their adviser."

Asked also whether he had discussed the presence of Soviet warships in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay, Hu said that although China appreciates the Soviet desire to improve relations with China and other countries, it does not agree with any policy or action of hegemonism by the Soviet Union. He said that during his visit to the South Pacific countries, he was not expecting to discuss issues involving other countries. Now that the reporter had mentioned this issue, "I made these remarks," he added.

Hu on SRV, Sihanouk

OW161157 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 16 Apr 85

["Visiting Chinese Party Leader on Kampuchea Issue" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Canberra, April 16 (XINHUA) -- China supports the coalition government of the three factions of Democratic Kampuchea under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang said at a question and answer session held in the National Press Club here today.

Noting that Democratic Kampuchea is the main resistance force against Vietnamese invasion, Hu Yaobang accused Vietnam of resorting to "political plots" to split up the coalition.

Asked by an Australian reporter as to why China supports the "Khmer Rouge" (Democratic Kampuchea) and what comments China has on the Vietnamese proposal for establishing a coalition government of Sihanouk and Heng Samrin to the exclusion of the "Khmer Rouge", Hu said "the Khmer Rouge" is what we call Democratic Kampuchea, adding that "as we know," the strength of the "Khmer Rouge" had increased "from 20,000 to 50,000 or 60,000."

If the "Khmer Rouge" committed blunders as was suggested by some people, it would be difficult to explain its growth of strength, Hu continued.

He said that Democratic Kampuchea is regarded by Sihanouk, Son Sann and by friends from Thailand as the main resistance force against Vietnamese aggression. Therefore, he charged Vietnam with playing "political plots" to exclude the resistance force led by Khieu Samphan from the coalition government, because Vietnam failed to crush the resistance forces by military means.

Hu reaffirmed China's support for the present coalition government headed by Samdech Sihanouk. China has supported and will continue to support that government until the victory of the anti-Vietnamese war and the establishment of an independent, non-aligned Kampuchea under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk.

The general secretary hoped that the Australian press will make a more clarion call demanding Vietnamese withdrawal of troops so as to put an early end to the tragic war.

Accords Signed

OW160220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0152 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Canberra, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Three documents, one of which provides for the opening of two new Chinese consulates in Australia, were signed here today between China and Australia.

The signing took place shortly before General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Prime Minister Robert Hawke started their second round of talks in the Cabinet Room at Parliament House this morning.

China is expected to open the new consulates in Melbourne and Perth late this year or early next year. Australia has the right to open new consulates in two Chinese cities yet to be specified. At present, China has a consulate in Sydney, and Australia has one in Shanghai.

The opening of the consulates had been agreed upon in an exchange of letters between Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Bill Hayden and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. Hayden and visiting Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen signed the document today.

The director of the Australian Development Assistance Bureau, R.B. Dun, and representative of Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wang Pingqiang signed the memoranda of understanding (MOU) for two technical assistance projects to be implemented under the Australia-China technical-co-operation development agreement of 1981. One of the MOU signed today is for technical cooperation in the iron and steel industry. The objective of this project is to assist the Chinese in their effort to improve the efficiency of their iron and steel industry through consultancy services and training in various aspects of mining and metallurgy. The other MOU is for a plant quarantine project. The Australian contribution to this project is valued at 725,000 Australian dollars. Also present at the signing ceremony were Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party, and other members accompanying the general secretary. On the Australian side were the team of ministers taking part in the talks.

Hu, Hawke Second Round of Talks

OW160646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 16 Apr 85

["Chinese, Australian Leaders Hold Talks (by Wang Zongyin)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Canberra, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke held their second round of talks here this morning to exchange views on broadening economic, trade and technological cooperation between the two nations.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ma Yuzheng told reporters after the talks, which lasted more than two hours, that Hu and his Australian host recalled with satisfaction the smooth development of ties between the two countries in recent years.

Hu told Hawke that economic growth in China is relatively fast and the economic results are good. But there are still some problems that require careful handling with a clear mind so as to avoid major mistakes, he noted.

Regarding cooperation between China and Australia, Hu said that in order to speed up China's economic development, it is important to pursue a policy of opening to the outside world to increase exchanges and cooperation with friendly countries to mutual benefit.

Hawke briefed the Chinese guests of the economic changes in Australia and said his country will become a good partner in China's modernization drive after Australia becomes more developed through the present economic reform. He stressed that Australia is determined to take part in the inspiring process of China's modernization, promote whole-heartedly its economic relations with China and make the Australia-China co-operation an example for economic cooperation among countries with different social systems and in different development periods.

During the talks, Hawke expressed his welcome for China's participation in the celebrating activities for the 200th anniversary of the founding of Australia in 1988. The Chinese party leader gladly received the invitation on behalf of China.

Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee who was also present during the talks, said that the Chinese party leader's visit to Australia and his personal direct contact with Prime Minister Hawke have enhanced their mutual understanding and mutual trust. This, he said, is helpful to the smooth development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in the days to come.

Also attending the talks were Hu Yaobang's entourage and Australian Deputy Prime Minister L.F. Bowen and a number of ministers.

Press Communique On Talks

OW161301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Canberra, April 16 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang today said it was important to have a long term point of view and plan for friendship and cooperation between China and Australia for at least a generation.

This was stated in a press communique released here that summed up Hu's talks with Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke earlier today. The two held extensive discussions on the outlook for economic cooperation between the two countries, the communique said.

Hawke emphasized to Hu that the Australian Government wished to assure China that Australia will continue to be a reliable and competitive supplier of mineral and agricultural raw materials, manufactured goods and technology necessary for China's development.

Hu Yaobang welcomed Hawke's assurance and also welcomed Australian investment in China's development projects in transport, energy and raw materials. Prime Minister Hawke indicated that Australia would be willing to cooperate in all these fields.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang explained the aim of the Chinese Government's economic reforms, the objectives of China's 7th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) and outlined the substantial economic achievements in recent years. China had adopted an "open door" policy to strengthen cooperation in economic and other fields with other countries, he added.

The friendship between China and Australia and the absence of fundamental conflicts of interest between them provided a firm foundation for economic cooperation, Hu said.

Hawke emphasized the need for Australia to increase its economic links with the region and the major opportunities for doing so with China.

The general secretary and the prime minister confirmed the common wish expressed by Prime Minister Hawke and Premier Zhao Ziyang during Hawke's visit to China in February 1984 that Australia-China economic cooperation should be a model for cooperation between countries at different levels of development and with different social systems.

ZHAO HOSTS BANQUET FOR BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW151558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that friendly relations between China and Belgium were developing as the two countries were carrying out fruitful cooperation in more and more fields. Zhao made this statement at a banquet he gave for visiting Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens here this evening.

Martens said in his toast that Belgian-Chinese relations could be taken as a model, and Belgium was determined to strengthen its ties with Asia, especially with China.

The Chinese premier praised Belgium for its important role in European and world affairs. China attached great importance to developing stable and mutually beneficial cooperation with the European communities and Western European countries, Zhao said. China always supported the unity of Western Europe, which was enhanced by the joining of Spain and Portugal in the European communities, he added. Reinforced cooperation between China and Europe would not only facilitate their common development but also contribute to world peace and stability, he said.

Turning to disarmament, he called on the United States and the Soviet Union to show sincerity in their talks and reach an agreement on drastically reducing their nuclear arms without harming the interests of their countries. He said that China appreciated the strengthened dialogue and contacts between East and West European countries. All countries, big or small, should have their say on peace and disarmament, and contribute to world peace, he added. Zhao also praised Belgium for its efforts in promoting Sino-Belgian cooperation and expressed the belief that the prime minister's visit would contribute to friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In his toast, Martens outlined the efforts made by the Belgian Government in developing its relations with China. He disclosed that the two countries would sign three agreements -- on nuclear energy cooperation, taxation and government loans -- on Thursday. These documents would lend a new impetus to trade and investment as well as cooperation in high technology between the two countries, Martens noted. He said that the Belgian people were pleased with China's increasingly important role in international affairs.

Zhao, Martens Hold Talks

OW161213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang and Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens exchanged views on the international situation as well as on further development of Sino-Belgian friendly relations and cooperation at talks they held here today. Martens said that although Belgium is not a big country, it has played an important role in world affairs as a member of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Community and the Benelux Economic Union.

Speaking on matters of defense, Martens said that several weeks ago Belgium had decided, after a long debate, to implement the "dual decision" of NATO to deploy cruise missiles in the country. "We still hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will reduce their large-scale nuclear arsenals through negotiations," he said. He told Premier Zhao that the European Economic Community had agreed to admit Spain and Portugal into the organization and also had held discussions on how to build the E.E.C. into a political union. Martens said he felt the E.E.C. should become a real common market with a common international and defense policy. He expressed his appreciation for China's position of wanting Europe to be united and strong. Belgium would continue to make efforts to develop relations between the European Community and China, he said.

Speaking of the North-South dialogue, Martens said that his country had made great efforts to increase cooperation with developing countries. He stressed that now more and more developed countries had begun to realize that development of their own national economies was dependent on carrying on the North-South dialogue.

Chinese Premier Zhao said that China hoped the international situation and East-West relations as well as relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, would become more relaxed. "The Chinese Government welcomes the fact that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have resumed their arms talks and hopes that they will reach agreement on reducing large-scale nuclear arms," Zhao said. He said China opposed extending the arms race to outer space, the common property of mankind. "We are against the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. producing outer space weapons," he added.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said the Chinese Government had noted a trend in Europe today that the Eastern and Western European countries were improving relations and strengthening the dialogues between them. He said China had always supported a united Western Europe and regarded it as an important force to curb war and safeguard world peace. "It is China's consistent view that a powerful, united Europe whose destiny is in the hands of its own people would be of great benefit to world peace and stability," he added.

Zhao said all countries, big or small, had the right to express their aspirations and made contributions to prevent war and maintaining world peace. He said China hoped for the growth of long-term and stable cooperation with West European countries on the basis of safeguarding world peace and developing economic relations. He expressed appreciation of the positive attitude Belgium had taken towards the North-South dialogue.

During the meeting, both Zhao and Martens expressed their satisfaction with the smooth and all-round growth of relations between China and Belgium since diplomatic relations were established in 1971. Martens said Belgium was very much concerned with China's economic reform and was sure that China would obtain the anticipated results. A modernized China was a stable factor for world peace, he added.

Zhao Ziyang spoke highly of the efforts made by Premier Martens and the Belgian Government to develop Sino-Belgian relations. He said he was convinced that the visit by Martens would give a new impetus to economic and technological cooperation between Belgium and China.

Martens asked Premier Zhao to convey to Chinese President Li Xiannian the invitation extended by Belgian King Baudouin for him to visit Belgium. Zhao Ziyang accepted the invitation with pleasure on behalf of Chinese President Li Xiannian. Zhao also asked Martens to convey President Li Xiannian's greetings to the Belgian King.

Taking part in the talks were Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Yang Taifang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhou Nan, Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Zhang Shu, and Belgium Ambassador to China Jan Hollants van Looke.

FUNERAL CEREMONY HELD FOR ALBANIA'S HOXHA

OW151602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 15 Apr 85

FUNERAL CEREMONY HELD FOR ALBANIA'S HOXHA

[Text] Tirana, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Funeral ceremonies were held here today for the late Albanian leader Enver Hoxha, who died April 11 at the age of 76. Albanian party and state leaders and members of the bereaved family paid their final homage to the remains of Hoxha at the People's Assembly Hall and then accompanied the late leader's coffin to Skanderbeg Square, where the funeral was held.

Ramiz Alia, newly-elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labor (APL), presided over the funeral and delivered a memorial speech. He pledged to maintain continuity in the country's internal and external policies, saying that "the party and people swear to Comrade Enver that they will always preserve and keep Albania as it is."

The funeral procession then continued to the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Homeland, overlooking the city, where Hoxha's coffin was buried near the "Statue of the Mother of Albania." At the burial time, artillery thundered in the five minutes and factory, ship and train sirens sounded across the nation.

GENG BIAO, NPC DELEGATION BEGIN ROMANIAN TOUR

Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

OW111610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, April 11 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) led by Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived here this afternoon for an official visit. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, and Vasile Vilcu, member of the Romanian State Council. Yun Kangji, Chinese charge d'affaires to Romania, also met the delegation at the airport.

Giosan Hosts Group

OW121104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Romania appreciated the solidarity and close cooperation between China and Romania and wished to further enhance the traditional friendship between the two countries. Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly (GNA) of Romania said this at a banquet he gave in honor of the visiting Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation here tonight.

Giosan said that the traditional relations between Romania and China have in recent years been expanding in all fields thanks to the exchange of visits by their top-level leaders. The Romanian people are elated by China's achievements in raising the living standards and enriching the cultural life, he said. They are following closely the creative work of the Chinese people which, he said, is conducive to human progress, peace and socialism.

Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and head of the Chinese delegation, said in his toast that the Chinese Government, consistent in pursuing its independent foreign policy of peace, will work together with Romania and other peace-loving countries for a halt to the arms race, elimination of nuclear threat and relaxation of the world tension.

Geng Biao warmly congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu and Nicolae Giosan on their reelection as Romanian president and GNA chairman respectively and, on behalf of the NPC standing Committee, invited the GNA to send a delegation to visit China. He spoke highly of the Romanian people's successes in socialist construction and in safeguarding world peace.

Earlier today, the Chinese delegation held talks with the Romanian GNA delegation. Both sides briefed each other on the economic successes and parliamentary activities in their countries.

Ceausescu Meets Delegation

WL30732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausecu said today that the dangerous tendency in the present international situation must be checked. Efforts must be made to stop the arms race, to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

He said this while receiving the visiting Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation headed by Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Committee. The delegation arrived here yesterday after ending its seven-day tour in Yugoslavia.

Geng Biao conveyed to Ceausecu the warm greetings of Chinese party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang and Peng Zhen.

During the meeting, both sides expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples. They shared the hope for further expanding this traditional relationship in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields. The discussion on the international situation illustrated that the two sides held identical or similar views on major contemporary issues.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL

OWL50926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua met with a Romanian delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation led by its Vice-Minister Paula Prioteasa here this morning. Chen, also chairwoman of the Sino-Romanian Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation, exchanged views with the visitors on matters of the bilateral trade, economic and technical cooperation. Present at the meeting was Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu. The delegation arrived in Beijing on April 8 on a goodwill visit to China.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG MEETS SFRY VISITORS

OW111614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Shanghai, April 11 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the city of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, arrived here this morning to attend the city's cultural week scheduled to be held here from April 13 to 19. The leader of the delegation is Zorislav Sonye, chairman of the parliament of Zagreb.

The cultural week will be the first of its kind since Zagreb established friendly ties with Shanghai five years ago.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, met with the delegation this afternoon. A dinner was given by Mayor Wang Daohan this evening to welcome the Yugoslav comrades.

Zagreb Culture Week Opens

OW132135 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Shanghai, April 13 (XINHUA) -- A cultural week of the city of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, opened here today on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of friendly ties between Shanghai and Zagreb.

During the week, the people in Shanghai are able to visit an exhibition of works by noted painters and photographers of Zagreb, enjoy the performances given by a chamber music group from Zagreb and see Yugoslav feature and documentary films.

Both Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan and visiting Chairman of the Parliament of Zagreb Zorislav Sonye cut the ribbon for the opening ceremony.

Present on the occasion were Yugoslav artists, musicians and students studying in Shanghai.

Today Wang Daohan and Sonye also signed a memorandum of friendly exchanges between the two cities for 1985 and 1986.

YUGOSLAV STUDY GROUP ENDS TOUR, LEAVES FOR HOME

OW140942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- A study group from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia left here for home by air this morning after a tour of Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Leader of the group is D. Ckrebic, member of the Central Committee of the league and president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Seeing the study group off at the airport were Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Yugoslav Ambassador to China Sava Obradovic.

BANQUET HELD TO WELCOME GDR FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW111805 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the German Democratic Republic's League for Friendship Among the Peoples arrived here today for a 15-day visit to China.

The delegation is led by Gerald Goetting, vice-president of the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber and vice-chairman of the State Council.

Goetting, who is president of the League for Friendship, first visited China in 1959 at the head of a delegation from the People's Chamber.

A welcoming banquet for the visitors was given at the Great Hall of the People by Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Vice-President Chu Tunan, on behalf of association President Wang Bingnan.

Chu, also a member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, said that over the past few years remarkable progress had been made in friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

This was not only in the interests of the two peoples, but also beneficial to safeguarding world peace.

He said he hoped the delegation's current visit would further promote mutual understanding and friendship.

Goetting said the time was now ripe for promoting friendship and strengthening links between Democratic Germany and China. He added: "The purpose of my return to China is to express our best wishes to the Chinese people."

Present at the banquet were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhou Nan, and Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to China Rolf Berthold.

Peng Chong Meets Group

OW121726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- A letter from the German Democratic Republic's People's Chamber inviting a Chinese National People's Congress delegation to visit Democratic Germany at a time convenient to it was handed to the Chinese side here today.

Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, received the letter during his meeting with Gerald Goetting, vice-president of the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber and vice-chairman of the State Council, here this afternoon.

Peng accepted the invitation with pleasure, saying "I am sure the NPC delegation will visit the Democratic Republic of Germany soon."

Goetting, also president of the League for Friendship Among the Peoples, is leading a delegation here.

During the meeting both Peng Chong and Goetting shared the belief that the contacts between the two supreme organs of power would help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and reinforce friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. After the meeting Peng gave a dinner for the visitors.

TANZANIAN VICE PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT

Deng Xiaoping on Reform

OW151510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said here today that the Chinese people must adhere to communist ideals and the socialist system during the current economic restructuring.

"Socialism's goal is common prosperity -- not polarization of society," he added.

Deng, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, made these remarks during a meeting with Tanzanian Vice-President's Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

Mwinyi, who met Deng in 1973 while visiting China as Tanzania's minister of health, said that China's reform with Deng as its mastermind was attracting worldwide attention.

In his reply, Deng said that the reform was based on a determination to respond to the demands of the people.

Deng told Mwinyi that in the years from 1957 to 1978, China had been plagued by "left" ideology and, as a result, China's productive forces had been severely hampered.

However, Deng said, China had learned the lessons of the past after the fall of the "gang of four".

China was determined to stick to the socialist system until the realization of communism, a goal set and an ideal cherished by the Chinese Communists in their revolutionary years, Deng added.

On China's experiences since the founding of the People's Republic, Deng said, the key issue was to make clear what socialism is and how to build it.

"Socialism does not mean poverty," he said. "Without developing the productive forces and improving people's living standards, you cannot say you are building socialism."

He said that after summing up China's past experiences, the Chinese Communist Party had laid down a series of policies, including two major domestic ones, i.e., to expand democracy politically and carry out reforms in the economic and other fields.

To realize China's goal, he said, the laws governing socio-economic development must be observed.

China had decided to follow an open policy both internationally and domestically. No country in the world could develop with its doors closed and it would be impossible for China to quadruple its 1980 gross national product by the end of the century without international contacts, he pointed out.

To practice an open policy domestically meant to carry out reforms, he said. The current economic reform in the cities was complicated and somewhat risky, and this was especially true for China, which traditionally was a very closed society and lacked experience in such matters.

Besides, every step in the urban reform affected hundreds and thousands of households, he said.

"However," Deng predicted, "major mistakes can be avoided by drawing on the experience of the successful rural reform as long as we remain sober minded."

I. 16 Apr 85

1 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

He said that the Chinese leadership had made it a principle to be both brave and steady, namely, to be unswerving in carrying out the reform and to make quick corrections to all problems when they arose.

He said that China was doing something unprecedented in its history of thousands of years, and the reform would have impacts both domestically and internationally.

He expressed the belief that the success of the reform would be proved within the next three to five years.

For his part, Mwinyi told Deng that he had come to learn from China's experiences, and that his meeting with Deng and talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang had been very inspiring.

He agreed that socialism did not mean sharing poverty but promoting revolution in production so that all the people could benefit.

He also briefed Deng on Tanzania's economic development under the leadership of President Julius K. Nyerere.

Deng asked Mwinyi to convey his greetings to the Tanzanian president.

Attends Theater

OW141738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Tanzanian Vice-President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Madame Mwinyi attended a theatrical performance arranged in their honor by the Chinese Ministry of Culture here this evening.

Minister of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Rui Xingwen and his wife accompanied the Tanzanian visitors in enjoying the songs, dances and acrobatics.

Mwinyi and his party visited the Great Wall earlier today.

Meets Ulanhu

OW160302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Tanzanian vice-president and president of Zanzibar, Mrs. Mwinyi and their party left here this morning to pay a visit to Fuzhou, Xiamen and Guangzhou Cities.

Before his departure, Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu went to Diaoyutai State Guesthouse to bid farewell to Mwinyi.

Mwinyi told Ulanhu that he had very beneficial discussions with the Chinese leaders and was glad to see the strengthening of the Sino-Tanzanian relations and cooperation.

The Chinese vice-president congratulated him on his successful visit to China. He said, the exchange of visits between the two countries' leaders help promote the mutual understanding and also strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The Tanzanian visitors were accompanied on the visit by Rui Xingwen, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and his wife.

FURTHER ON ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Zhao Ziyang

OW151609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that there were broad prospects for economic and technical cooperation between China and Argentina, based on their sound political relations.

The Chinese premier made these remarks at a meeting with visiting Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs Dante Caputo this afternoon. He asked Caputo to convey greetings to President Raul Alfonsin and Vice-President Victor Martinez from Chinese President Li Xiannian and himself. He also invited the Argentine president and vice-president to visit China, on behalf of the Chinese president and government.

Zhao said he hoped that the two countries would make swift progress in the cooperation projects already agreed or under discussion. At the same time, he stressed, both countries should seek new ways to utilize their economic and technical advantages to their mutual benefit.

Zhao and Caputo agreed that the two countries shared much common ground in international affairs and wished to further their relations. Zhao said that high-level contacts such as exchanges of visits by the two foreign ministers could help strengthen their cooperation in international affairs as well as their mutual understanding and friendship. He praised Argentina for domestic development achieved since President Raul Alfonsin assumed office, and for its contributions to regional and world peace.

Nuclear Energy Agreement Signed

OW151518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on peaceful use of nuclear energy between the Chinese and Argentine Governments was signed here this evening.

Signing the agreement on behalf of the two governments were Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, and Dante Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign affairs and worship.

According to the agreement, the two countries will encourage and promote Sino-Argentine cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty, non-interference in others' internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. The cooperation will also be conducted according to the needs of each country's nuclear energy development plan, the agreement says. It holds that broad cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy will help promote bilateral friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the signing were Guo Shuyan, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, Zhou Ping, vice-minister of nuclear industry, and Hector A. Subiza, Argentine ambassador to China.

This morning, Caputo met with Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade. He gave a return banquet this evening.

I. 16 Apr 85

J 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

LI PENG WELCOMES GU MU HOME FROM LATIN AMERICA

OW131921 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu returned to Beijing this evening after attending as a special envoy of the Chinese Government the inaugural ceremony of new Brazilian President Tancredo Neves and visiting Venezuela and Mexico.

Greeting him at the airport were Vice-Premier Li Peng, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu and diplomatic envoys of the three Latin-American countries in Beijing.

HEALTH MINISTRY SIGNS MEMORANDUM WITH CUBA

OW131952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- A memorandum on talks for cooperation and exchanges between the Ministries of Public Health of China and Cuba was signed here today.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Public Health Hu Ximing and his Cuban counterpart Juan Kouri signed the memorandum on behalf of their respective ministries.

A Cuban public health delegation arrived here on April 2. The visitors toured Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou and studied China's public health facilities.

Al Zhisheng, deputy secretary-general of the State Council, met and feted the delegation.

CHILEAN AMITY ASSOCIATION GROUP FETED IN BEIJING

OW141430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- Zhou Erfu and Liu Gengyin, vice presidents of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening met and feted the Chilean-Chinese Cultural Association delegation headed by (Fragimil Xu), third vice president of the association.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on 8 April at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES STRENGTHENING PARTY SPIRIT

HK150816 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Party Members Must Consciously Strengthen Party Spirit"]

[Text] Second-stage party rectification, in which 13.5 million party members at prefectural and county levels are taking part, is now under way. It is extremely important to make a success of this stage of party rectification.

The basic task of this stage is, as before, to "unify thinking, rectify work style, strengthen discipline, and purify the organization" as stipulated in the central decision on party rectification. As in the case of first-stage party rectification, there must be some points of emphasis while fulfilling these tasks in an all-round way. The predicted gains were achieved in first-stage party rectification as a result of grasping as the focal point the straightening out of guiding ideology on professional work and laying stress on solving the problem of maintaining political and ideological unity with the central authorities. In accordance with the experiences of first-stage party rectification, it is also necessary to grasp focal points in the second stage.

Second-stage party rectification is being carried out while reform of the economic structure focusing on the towns is gradually unfolding and at a time when the central authorities are issuing repeated injunctions calling for resolute correction of new unhealthy trends. The Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has therefore stipulated that in second-stage party rectification it is necessary to strengthen the party spirit of party members, and correct new unhealthy trends, to ensure the smooth progress of reform, and promote the continued development of the excellent political and economic situation in the country. Grasping this focal point right from the start is the key to making a success of second-stage party rectification.

To consciously strengthen party spirit is the party's demand on every party member. All those volunteering to join the party must regard strengthening party spirit as their life-long required course, and thus bring their thinking, political viewpoints, and words and deeds into line with the party's demands. Party spirit is the special feature of our proletarian vanguard force. The party demands that every member establish the basic concept that the people's interests are supreme, and serve the people wholeheartedly. During the war years, in testing whether a party member had party spirit and whether that spirit was strong or weak, we first looked at whether he took a correct view of life and death and whether he could succeed in "charging at the head and being the last to retreat." Since liberation, due to the changed circumstances, the test of life and death has not been so prominent for most party members, and the question of whether a party member has party spirit and whether that spirit is strong or weak is usually expressed in terms of whether he can subordinate individual interests to those of the party and people and succeed in "being the first to suffer hardship and the last to enjoy comforts." Today, when we are facing the new situation of carrying out reform of the economic structure in order to achieve the four modernizations, the first hallmark for judging a party member's party spirit is whether he can understand the overall picture, be concerned for the overall situation, stand in the forefront of economic reforms, and unswervingly promote the progress of reform for the sake of making the country rich and strong and the people affluent.

The Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has pointed out that during second-stage rectification it is necessary to strengthen party members' concept of party spirit in four aspects:

First, to strengthen their concept of serving the people wholeheartedly; second, to further establish the lofty communist ideal; third, to strengthen the concept of the overall situation; and fourth, to strengthen the sense of organization and discipline. Boiled down, these four aspects mean having the correct relationship between the individual on the one hand and the party, the revolution, and the masses on the other.

Attaining the four modernizations and following the path of enrichment is the orientation for national development and the direction of advance for the people of the whole country; it is also the direction in which everyone strives. This is an important period in the history of development of the Chinese nation. During this new period, the relationship between party members on the one hand and the party, the revolution, and the masses on the other is expressed in a concentrated way in the correct handling of the relationship between enrichment of the individual and enrichment of the state and the people. In the final analysis, the new unhealthy trends mean that some people seek the enrichment of themselves and of small cliques at the expense of the interests of the state and people. Whether party and government cadres violate the law and regulations by running businesses and enterprises; randomly pay out bonuses, goods in kind, and subsidies; indiscriminately hike prices in pursuit of private profit, and use their powers to speculate in materials in extremely short supply; or else squander public funds on giving banquets and gifts; or engage in bribery and corruption and so on, the reason why these things can form into a trend and why some people still "fail to enforce orders and prohibitions" even after the central authorities have issued decisions and instructions is directly linked to some party members and party-member cadres forgetting uprightness and deliberately breaking the rules when they see a profit to be made. If all our party members have a strong party spirit, proceed from the interests of the state and people, and resolutely resist and struggle against unhealthy trends which endanger the reforms, it will be easy to correct the unhealthy trends, and the reforms will be much smoother.

Strengthening party spirit is an old subject, and is also an issue with different characteristics and new contents in different periods of history. During second-stage party rectification, it is necessary to greatly enhance the understanding of the comrades of the whole party on this issue. This will play an important role in promoting a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood, in carrying out reforms, and in making a success of socialist modernization.

JINGJI RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON PARTY SPIRIT, REFORM

HK121410 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Enhance Party Spirit, Persist in Reform"]

[Text] Stepping up self-cultivation in party spirit has always been a fundamental issue in party building. It is especially important in the new situation of reform. As a great pioneering undertaking, the reform of our economic structure concerns the future of our state and the vital interests of the masses. Whether it is possible to carry out reform smoothly and to achieve victory in it has a strong bearing on whether or not the vast numbers of party members adhere to the principle of party spirit and display fine political quality. The CPC Central Committee has formulated a blueprint of reform for us, put forward a basic conception, and drawn up a plan geared to actual circumstances. Practice has proven that all these are correct and have yielded results. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the political and ideological lines have been straightened out and inner-party life has returned to normal.

The present is the best time since the founding of the PRC. Generally speaking, the political quality of our party members and party-member cadres is good and their concept of party spirit is quite strong. This is our main basis for adhering to reform and consolidating and developing the excellent situation.

At the same time, we should also soberly note that in the new situation, a number of party members have a weak concept of party spirit and that on previous occasions a number of party members and party-member cadres failed to see through and resist the unhealthy practices that cropped up in society and were even involved in them. This is precisely a sign of impurity in party spirit and of poor quality among some comrades. Failure to change this state of affairs will inevitably affect the progress of reform. This shows that enhancing party spirit and improving the quality of party members is still a serious and urgent task at present. Without a fine party spirit it will be impossible to make a success of reform.

What is party spirit? It is the specific characteristic of our Communist Party and noble moral character which every Communist Party member should possess. It concentratedly embodies the essence and feature of the proletariat and reflects the maximum interests of the proletariat and the masses of people. Party spirit has rich contents. By and large, the main contents of party spirit are serving the people wholeheartedly, fostering a lofty ideal of communism, taking the situation as a whole into consideration, strictly observing discipline, and so on. Serving the people wholeheartedly is the fundamental aim of our party. Fulfilling the beautiful ideal of communism is the long-term objective for which we struggle. Taking the situation as a whole into consideration and observing discipline, however, are a guarantee for the fulfillment of the ideal and aim. These principles have been clearly set down in the party Constitution. Since its establishment, our party has repeatedly stressed these aspects and, in light of the different tasks in different historical periods, worked them out in concrete forms. In enhancing party spirit, we should proceed from the following aspects:

The central task of our party today is to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. The building of socialist material and spiritual civilization is the greatest politics at present and the maximum interest of the masses of people. Service to the people refers now to the unremitting efforts to make the country strong and prosperous and to make the people get rich. Party members should not only take the lead in becoming rich through hard work but also have the responsibility to help more people become better-off together. Cadres in party, government, and military organizations should genuinely become the representatives of the party and state and the "obedient oxen" of the people, safeguard and development the interests of the state and the people, faithfully carry out their management and service functions, and consciously get rich after others.

The reform of economic structure is a brave practice to build a modern socialist country and to realize the lofty ideals of communism. Now, in judging whether a party member has lofty ideals, it is first necessary to see whether he is able, under the inspiration of the lofty conviction of communism, to plunge into the mighty torrent of reform and to strive for the development of social productive forces; whether he has the sense of being the master of the country in persisting in reform; and whether he is also to guard against, prevent, and resist the decadent capitalist idea of bartering away principles, honor, and moral integrity as commodities.

The reform of economic structure is also a grand project involving numerous aspects. The task is arduous and the conditions are complicated. We should carry out reform with leadership and in an orderly manner under the unified arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, firm in both objective and orientation and careful in both methods and steps. For this purpose, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have, in recent years, analyzed the actual conditions in our country, taken into consideration what various quarters are able to bear, formulated a series of principles and policies, and promulgated some economic decrees and regulations. Now, the highest criterion of taking the situation as a whole into consideration and observing discipline is to place the partial interests of one's unit, locality, or department below the overall interests of the state and to act under the unified command of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. That is to say, it is necessary to resolutely implement the policies, decrees, and regulations of the party and state and to strictly enforce orders and prohibitions.

In addition to fulfilling the above-mentioned contents of party spirit, Communist Party members should also get into close contact with the broad masses and unite with them in jointly making a success of reform and the four modernizations program. All these are important features of party spirit under the new historical conditions or, in other words, the consciousness of the times which Communist Party members should have. It should be emphatically pointed out here that serving the people, fostering lofty ideals, taking the situation as a whole into consideration, and observing discipline are mutually related and united. A person with a weak party spirit often fails to carry them out satisfactorily. For example, whenever something crops up, he thinks first of himself or his small group. His actions are naturally not guided by the lofty ideal of realizing communism but by the idea of seeking personal gain. When working or thinking over problems, he is bound to attend only to the immediate and not the long-term interests and to think only of the partial interests of the individual or unit and not the situation as a whole, and even to disregard party discipline and state laws. Therefore, in enhancing party spirit, we should combine these parts and not separate them.

Naturally, we also stress the need to enhance party spirit for the purpose of curbing and rectifying unhealthy practices and removing obstacles and interference in the reform. This is because the tremendous achievements of the current reform and the policy of opening to the outside world are the principal aspect of the situation while the new unhealthy practices are only a secondary aspect. They are not the outcome of the reform itself, nor are they able to reverse its orientation and progress. We should never exaggerate them.

The main purpose of stressing the need to strengthen education in party spirit is to improve the quality of party members, to bring into play the exemplary role of party members and party member cadres in the reform, to bring along and educate, with good party work style and discipline, the people throughout the country in becoming people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline, and to form a good, stable, united, and progressive social atmosphere in order to persist in and promote the sound development of the reform.

CHINA DAILY WARNS AGAINST SIMPLY SEEKING WEALTH

HK120507 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Apr 85 p 4

["It Seems to Me" Column by Yi Jingsheng: "Making Money Must Not Be the Ultimate Goal"]

[Text] Various economic reforms have brought tremendous changes in living standards, lifestyles and attitudes towards life among people all over the country. At the centre of all these changes is a dramatic alteration in ideas about money, which although rarely acknowledged, certainly makes itself felt.

Some people used to think that money was an evil thing, the pursuit of which would lead one away from the straight and narrow path. But now that the success of reforms is measured in terms of money, or so called "economic benefits", attitudes have begun to change.

Money works wonders almost in every sphere: it makes workers more efficient and disciplined, thus speeding up production; it has promoted effective management; and removing the stigma attached to making money appears to have revitalized the whole society. Quite a few people are now trying to make their fortune, and it makes the nation look so money-minded that it is a main topic of conversation everywhere.

Policies allowing people to become prosperous and linking the interests of individuals with profitability have proved to be both practical and effective in promoting production and speeding modernization.

However, the basic differences between socialism and capitalism must not be forgotten. Work and remuneration for it are essentially dissimilar in China and in capitalist countries. Success is judged in terms of an individual's contribution to society as a whole rather than by the personal gains accrued. Although individuals are now encouraged to become better off, raising the living standards in the whole nation is the foremost goal. In a word, focusing on the development of the economy does not mean changing our socialist aims to money-oriented ones.

Failure to understand the nature of the reforms will lead us anywhere but socialism. The increase of such bad practices as arbitrary price rises and the resale at exorbitant prices of goods in short supply are the direct consequence of such misunderstandings. The lottery craze which swept the country is another example.

Accepted practices which encourage the importance of money to increase, such as using bonuses as incentives and fines as deterrents appear to be reasonable and effective, but their undesirable influence on society has so far been ignored.

Apparently, these measures make some selfish people unwilling to do more than they are paid for, while others arrive at work on time only to make sure their wages are not cut. Few people now spit on the street or cross the stop-line at traffic lights, but only to make sure they will not be fined, and not for the sake of the regulations themselves. Financial incentives have worked to a certain extent, but I think they should not be further employed or allowed to spread. They should be supplementary to education, rather than a substitute for it.

I hope that China will never be a country where "money makes the world go round". We should pursue something more than the material wealth in life. In my opinion, we need money at present, but it is not the ultimate goal we are striving for.

COMMENTATOR URGES ENFORCING LAW IMPARTIALLY

HK120558 Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Be Firm in Ideals, Enforce the Law Impartially"]

[Text] We have stated in previous articles that cadres engaged in legal and judicial work should abide by discipline. Now people throughout the country are being educated to have lofty ideals and a sense of discipline. What should we do to link this education with our legal and judicial work? In a word, we should firmly cherish our ideal of communism and the lofty spirit of dedicating ourselves to the cause of the four modernizations, and must enforce the law impartially at any time and in any case.

Our ultimate goal is to realize communism, and all our work today is closely linked with this goal. Most comrades engaged in legal and judicial work do think so and act in line with this idea. Therefore, they can maintain self-discipline, behave honestly and incorruptibly in performing their official duties, and handle cases strictly according to law. Thus they have won high praise and trust from the public.

However, a small number of people in our ranks have indeed given up the lofty ideals. They are only interested in seeking selfish gains for themselves or their small groups. Some of them have even created follies that hurt the dignity of the law and tarnish the image of our judicial and legal institutions.

At present our cadres engaged in legal and judicial work are shouldering the glorious tasks of defending and promoting the smooth development of the economic reforms. Only by fulfilling this task can we ensure the realization of the four modernizations and the ideal of communism. This sacred mission requires us to strictly enforce the law and strictly deal with cases of law-breaking. We should pay particular attention to the following two points in our work: First, we must resolutely overcome the idea that the law is subordinate to human feelings. In some localities the unhealthy trend of giving consideration to one's social connections at the expense of principles prevails. Our legal and judicial cadres must resolutely resist this unhealthy trend. In the handling of legal cases, they must strictly follow the laws without sparing anyone's sensibilities and must enforce the law impartially. Second, we must resolutely oppose the actions of using power in pursuit of selfish gains. The party and the state have entrusted us with the power to safeguard the people's legitimate rights and interests, so we must serve the public interest wholeheartedly. Only thus can we properly exercise those powers. We must handle all legal cases strictly according to law and must carry out the principle that all people are equal before the law. We should have the courage to correct our wrong decisions if we have discovered any mistakes in our work and should be glad to subject ourselves to the truth. We must not persist in mistakes for fear of losing face.

At the national judicial and legal work conference, Comrade Peng Zhen stressed the need to enhance the political and professional quality of our judicial personnel and to make our legal system sounder. He also pointed out: "The ranks of legal and judicial personnel constitute a contingent of guards that defend our party and state. They are the guards for the people. So they must stand on guard against attacks by sugar-coated bullets." The ideal of communism is our guideline for correct actions and is a motive force that prompts us to work hard. By conducting education in the ideal of communism, we will certainly promote our legal and judicial work and enhance the quality of our legal and judicial personnel.

BAN YUE TAN URGES CHECKING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK120801 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 85, pp 7-8

[Commentator's article: "Crack Down on the New Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] At present, the political situation in our country is good and so is the economic situation. The national economy is developing steadily, continuously, and in a well-coordinated way. The livelihood of the urban and rural people continues to improve.

However, some new unhealthy trends have appeared under this good situation and have seriously hindered and disturbed our economic structural reforms.

The unhealthy trends are reflected in the following facts: Some party and government institutions and cadres have involved themselves in commercial businesses and participate in the running of business enterprises; they deal in and resell at a profit imported vehicles, machines, and electrical appliances, and other materials needed by the state; some people and units even speculate in foreign exchange; some units recklessly hike prices, make loans, issue lottery tickets; and some units offer lavish bonuses in cash or in kind to their staff and workers, squander public money in giving lavish dinners and gifts; some leaders accept and even solicit bribes; some units promote large numbers of their staff to higher wage scales and positions in violation of relevant stipulations, thus disturbing the wage reforms; some units play various tricks to seek selfish gains; and so on.

The unhealthy trends have spread extensively and rapidly. Although they take different forms, people involved in the irregularities resort to similar pretexts and the essence of all malpractices is the same. All malpractices operate under the guise of "enlivening the economy" and "reform" but they all serve the purpose of seeking selfish gains for individuals or small groups at the expense of the interests of the state and the people. So all malpractices result in disrupting our economy and impairing our reforms. If we allow the unhealthy trends to continue to spread unchecked rather than taking resolute and prompt measures to check them, then the prosperous economic situation and the stable political situation that the Chinese people have brought about by making painstaking efforts in recent years under the meticulous guidance of the party central leadership will be spoiled and undermined, the interests of the state and the people will be seriously harmed, and it will be hard to carry out the economic reforms. Moreover, a number of party members and cadres will be deprived.

The key to success in the economic reforms lies in the correctness of the policy decisions and action plans for the reforms, in our ability to overcome obstacles and to remove disturbances, and in our good party style and a healthy mood of society. That is to say, the socialist material civilization must be guaranteed through the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The central authorities have repeatedly stressed that our reforms must rely on the initiative of party organizations at all levels and that there must be a good party spirit, correct party style, and sound party discipline. Comrade Xiaoping said that we should deal with two things simultaneously. One is to enliven and open the economy, and the other is to carry out party rectification and crack down on economic crimes. In order to ensure success in the reforms, we must implement this principle put forward by Comrade Xiaoping. Whether we are able to promptly and effectively check these new unhealthy trends and improve our party style so as to pave the way for reform will be a test of party spirit, sense of discipline, and political and ideological quality of all of our party members.

What shall we do to check and correct the new unhealthy trends? The fundamental way is to do a good job in party rectification. At present, the work of party rectification is in progress in all parts of the country. The Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has required that all units involved in the second stage of party rectification focus on rapidly checking the new unhealthy trends and take this as the priority of their work in the party rectification so as to promote the in-depth development of other work in the party rectification. The units which are involved in the first stage of party rectification should also take the correction of unhealthy trends as a key link in their efforts to consolidate and develop the achievements of party rectification.

In all cases, taking effective measures to correct the unhealthy trends is an important task in party rectification, and education in this regard should be conducted among all party members.

At the same time, we should enhance all people's and cadres' understanding of the harmfulness of the evil essence of the new unhealthy trends and should help them realize the significance of correcting these unhealthy trends. We should know that various malpractices in the new forms go against the principles and purposes of our economic reforms and our policy for enlivening the economy. We must take a resolute attitude and act in unison to oppose and correct the new unhealthy trends. Our party members and cadres must always bear in mind the principle of serving the people wholeheartedly and must be united to fight bravely and work hard for the prosperity of our country and for the happiness of our people.

Leaders at all levels should seriously check up on examples of the new unhealthy trends in their localities and departments and then work out concrete measures to correct and prevent them. Severe disciplinary measures should be taken to deal with those people who refuse to obey orders and ignore prohibitions and who defy party discipline and state laws, especially those among the leading cadres of the party. The public will certainly support our measures to punish those lawbreakers and evildoers and to safeguard the interests of the party and the people.

We should also notice that the appearance of the new unhealthy trends merely represents the nonessential side of the overall situation, and the main side of the situation is very good. People involved in malpractices account for only a very small proportion, and most people, inside and outside the party, are honest and upright people who will resist and oppose the unhealthy tendencies. We believe that as long as all comrades in our party maintain sharp vigilance and take serious measures to deal with the irregularities, we will certainly be able to check the new unhealthy trends.

EDITORIAL URGES EXTERNAL ORIENTATION FOR ZONES

HK150829 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Special Economic Zones Should Establish an Externally-Oriented Economy"]

[Text] In recent years the four special economic zones, especially Shenzhen, have made progress in various aspects. The developing special economic zones are one of the achievements of the open-door policy. This achievement is obvious to all and has been highly valued in the world.

The special economic zones of our country are comprehensive special economic zones. They have various functions, such as making use of foreign funds, importing technology, increasing the export trade, learning advanced business administration methods, carrying out reform of the economic structure, and so forth. The comprehensive and multi-functional special economic zones should gradually establish externally-oriented economies. A so-called externally-oriented economy means that the production setup and the product structure should mainly meet the needs of the international market, and the special economic zones should gradually become bases of the export trade and processing industry and become the main bases to earn foreign exchange for the country. In order to do this the special economic zones should first of all realize a balance in foreign exchange earnings and expenditures so as to finally gain a foreign exchange surplus.

This is because although the overall situation of our country's foreign exchange reserves is good at present, ours is a developing country which is undergoing construction, so we need to import much technology and equipment. Generally speaking, our country does not have enough foreign exchange funds. The special economic zones cannot depend on state foreign exchange support for a long time. If the quality of our products cannot be improved, our products will lose their competitiveness on the international markets, the foreign exchange earnings and expenditures will also be unbalanced, and the development of the special economic zones in turn will be hindered. As a result, the "window" role of the special economic zones will also be affected.

The special economic zones will be able to do what they should do. For example, after more than 5 years of construction, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and the Shekou Industrial Zone have exported more than 100 industrial products to international markets. The total value of the exported products account for 70 percent of the total industrial value of the whole region. They have had a little surplus in foreign exchange earnings. This is a great achievement, indeed. Of course, to do all these things requires a process, because time is needed to build a number of promising product groups and enterprise groupings which have strong competitiveness. We should clearly know our direction and conscientiously construct every project and produce every product so as to accelerate the establishment of externally-oriented economies in the special economic zones.

EDITORIAL ON GIVING PRIORITY TO EXPORTS

HK120600 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Giving Priority to Export"]

[Text] Over the years our practice of opening to the outside world has shown that the extent China is able to open to the outside is subject to some objective factors. Economically speaking, there is an important factor that our foreign exchange expenditures and earnings must balance in general. This is because the scale and extent of importing technology, materials, and repaying foreign debts cannot but depend on foreign exchange earnings. The greater the foreign exchange earnings, the greater extent we open to the outside world. The main source of our foreign exchange earnings is exports. Therefore, it is a major task that we vigorously grasp export work and safeguard the state's foreign exchange earnings. Establishing the thinking of giving priority to exports and striving to accomplish and overfulfill the assigned export quotas are requirements for implementing the policy of opening to the outside world. They are also required in the course of developing the national economy and expediting the four modernizations.

In the past 2 years, in the export sense, the original contradictions between internal and external marketing have been mitigated. This is because industrial and agricultural output have increased on a large scale, and there are more supplies on the market. But this has also developed new problems. In the wake of improving the people's buying power, more and more consumers in China can buy more products, even those products which were traditionally mainly for export. When dealing with this new contradiction, we must take the overall situation into consideration and handle the issue appropriately by judging the overall and partial interests, as well as the long-term and immediate interests. Over the years we have been handling the contradictions between internal and external marketing by adhering to the principle that we shall restrict the export of those materials and goods of vital importance to the nation's economy and people's livelihood; actively develop the production of and partially export commodities that are needed by both domestic and overseas markets and which are in short supply; and give priority to exporting commodities whose demand is flexible.

Now production has developed and more goods are produced. Hence, it is easier to solve the contradictions than before. The domestic market should submit to the overseas ones when the commodities concerned do not play an influential role in domestic market supply, or if the export of such commodities will bring much benefit to the state in terms of foreign exchange.

Production is the basis of exports. Only when we grasp production well can we safeguard exports. Thus, we should give priority to supplying the energy resources and raw materials required, and the provision of transportation. We should give priority to supplying improved breeds, chemical fertilizers and low-toxic but effective farm chemicals to export bases which grow agricultural and sideline products. Some of them should adopt the method of undertaking trade-industry-agriculture and engage in exporting processed goods. The new imported production technology should be first used for developing exports and heightening the competitiveness of export commodities in overseas markets by improving their quality and technical level. On shipping export commodities, we should make appropriate arrangements and strive to accomplish on time and overfulfill the targets for export transportation.

Concerning the organizing of sources of export and the production of export commodities, we have gained much experience which is still valid. For instance, foreign trading enterprises supply the needed chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, and raw materials to production units in return for commodities that are marketable in overseas markets and have great demand in the domestic market. At present China has opened its market for many commodities, and contacts between the urban and rural areas have been further improved. This has provided favorable conditions for exports as well as caused problems in some areas. The foreign trading departments must adopt measures to suit the new situation. Under the prerequisite of improving economic results, the departments should actively adopt such methods as making exports support imports, integrating imports with exports, advance procurement, exchanging goods, cooperating or forming joint ventures with production enterprises, and importing advanced technology or key equipment for production enterprises, and importing advanced technology or key equipment for production. Also, enterprises should sign contracts among themselves so that exports and imports will promote each other and will jointly develop. At the same time, we should propagate nationwide the idea of giving priority to exports, advocate the practice of earning more foreign exchange, make more contributions to China's four modernizations, and make joint efforts for accomplishing and overfulfilling this year's export tasks.

JINGJI RIBAO ON ZHAO'S GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT

HK140900 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Imperative To Implement Correct Policies in Curbing Unhealthy Trends -- Seventh Reading of Premier Zhao Ziyang's Government Work Report"]

[Text] All of us have been quite clear about the perniciousness of the currently emerging unhealthy tendencies and all units throughout the country are taking measures to curb and correct these tendencies. Now it is necessary to emphasize the point that, when overcoming the unhealthy tendencies, we must make specific analysis in light of different circumstances and discriminate between different cases so as to ensure that all orders and prohibitions are clearly defined. For this reason, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his "government work report": "It is imperative to implement correct policies in curbing unhealthy tendencies." In implementing correct policies, we must first of all clearly define the limits of our principles. According to our interpretation, the following two major problems must be properly handled.

First, one cannot attribute the unhealthy tendencies to the current reform. The reform is an extremely complicated mass trial-and-error process in a pioneering cause, in which some new things and new circumstances, which are hard to clearly perceive at once, may emerge and individual and temporary mistakes can hardly be avoided. But these are absolutely not of the same case as unhealthy tendencies. The substantial distinctions between the two cases are: the starting point of the former is the consideration of the interests of the state and the people while the latter springs from the interests of an individual or a small group; the former is a trial-and-error process and innovation guided by the party's policy and discipline, while the latter is a case of seeking private interests at the expense of justice, the party's policy and discipline, and the laws of the state. We can never confuse the two cases. Keeping this point in mind, we will be able to retain and give full play to all positive factors and preserve the momentum of the reform, while preventing and eliminating all negative factors and resolutely overcoming the currently emerging unhealthy tendencies.

Second, we must take a firm attitude, adopt correct policies, and use efficient methods to curb unhealthy tendencies and protect the masses. At present, in taking actions against severe unhealthy tendencies and recovering those bonuses and articles awarded under all sorts of unjustifiable pretexts, some units have aroused resentment among the masses. This situation should be brought to our serious attention. The currently emerging unhealthy tendencies involve a large number of people and, in some cases, have a bearing on the masses' immediate interests. We cannot settle these problems summarily. We must, on the one hand, make sure that all orders and prohibitions are enforced without fail and, on the other, do a meticulous job by using appropriate methods. We must go deep into the realities of life and make thorough investigations and studies. We must act in accordance with the CPC Central Committee's policies. We must seriously handle cases of severe violations of the party's and government's discipline; penalize according to the law a small number of criminal offenders that have sabotaged the reform; and uphold the principle of criticism and education in the cases concerning the majority of cadres and masses and the cases concerning those who have committed mistakes because of poor understanding of the policies or inexperience. No escalation of criticism, labeling, or ruthlessly attacking is allowed. We must carry out among the masses an education drive on the theory and policies of the reform, on party spirit, party style, and party discipline, and on the principle of wholeheartedly serving the people. In brief, we must resolutely overcome the currently emerging unhealthy tendencies and make sure as well that the reform is carried out smoothly.

EDITORIAL ON GRAIN, COTTON PROCUREMENT REFORM

HK120904 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "An Important Reform in the Grain and Cotton Procurement Policies"]

[Text] The "Ten Policies on Further Invigorating the Rural Economy" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council is a decision to change from the state unified grain and cotton purchase system to the contract grain and cotton purchase system. This is an important reform of the state unified grain and cotton purchase policy, which has been implemented for over 30 years in our country, and is an important measure for carrying out the spirit of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

The state unified purchase policy, which was first implemented in the early 1950s, has made important contributions to the rational distribution of grain and cotton, the guarantee of the supply of military and civilian products, the stabilization of market prices, and the development of economic construction when there were serious shortages of grain and cotton in the country.

Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and after more than 5 years of successful economic reform in the rural areas of our country, there have been bumper grain and cotton harvests, the grain and cotton purchasing power of the people in the urban and rural areas has shown great improvement, and the situation of long-term grain and cotton shortages has been fundamentally changed. The rapid development of the rural commodity economy urgently requires us to loosen the controls on the circulation of grain and cotton commodities and handle the grain and cotton commodities flexibly to remove the past excessively rigid controls over grain and cotton. Thus we must develop a diversified economy according to the market needs and immediately carry out the reform of the state unified grain and cotton purchase policy under the present circumstances.

Turning the state unified grain and cotton purchase system into a contract grain and cotton purchase system means that the state will sign grain and cotton purchase contracts with respective grain and cotton producers according to the variety, quality, and quantity listed in the state grain and cotton purchasing plan. Once the contracts are signed, they will be legally valid, which means the contracts must be fulfilled unless there is a serious natural disaster. Other than that purchased under contracts, grain and cotton can be handled through various channels and can be freely bought and sold. If the market grain price is too low, the state will purchase all the grain at the protective price (namely, the former state unified purchasing price) in order to prevent the devaluation of grain from harming the peasants, thus protecting the interests of the peasants.

Turning the state unified grain and cotton purchase system into a contract grain and cotton purchase system will be beneficial to guiding and encouraging the peasants to arrange their production according to the state plan and market needs, readjusting the rural industrial arrangements in line with local conditions, and bringing their respective advantages into full play so as to achieve better economic results. The contract grain and cotton purchase system will also be beneficial to extending market coordination under the guidance of the state plan, guiding the peasants to enter the circulation field, invigorating the grain and cotton markets, applying the law of value, and coordinating the relationship between supply and demand. The contract grain and cotton purchase system will be beneficial to the development of the food industry, forage industry, animal husbandry, and poultry raising industry as well as the extension of grain transformation so as to gradually improve the food structure of our country. In a word, this reform will certainly play a positive role in further invigorating the rural economy and developing the planned commodity economy.

This year is the first year that the contract grain and cotton purchase system is being implemented. So the people's governments at various levels must strengthen their leadership and conduct thoroughgoing ideological and political work so as to make all the peasants clearly understand the contract grain and cotton purchase system. The people's governments at various levels must now concentrate on the implementation of the contract grain and cotton purchase system in their respective areas to ensure that the state grain and cotton purchasing plan will be fulfilled.

ZHANG YOUYU EXPLAINS DRAFT INHERITANCE LAW

OW120101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1141 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA) -- At the third meeting of the Presidium of the current National People's Congress session today, Zhang Youyu, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, gave an explanation on a few questions of the draft inheritance law.

He said: Some deputies suggested that it be stipulated that one's spouse should be the first heir in sequence and that one's sons, daughters, and parents should be the next heirs in sequence. Some deputies suggested that it be stipulated that no legacy should be split unless both parents are dead. With regard to this question, that draft inheritance law has set some stipulations. Article 26 of the draft says: With the exception of a separate agreement, half of the common property of a person and his spouse belongs to the spouse and is not the legacy of the bequeather. The spouse and other heirs should inherit that part of legacy of the bequeather in accordance with this inheritance law. Article 30 of the draft says: A widow may remarry while still keeping the legacy she has inherited from her husband without interference from anyone. Article 15 of the draft says: The time for splitting the legacy should be determined by the heirs through consultation. The time to begin the inheritance is different from the time to split the legacy. The death of the bequeather does not mean the legacy will be split immediately. In addition, the bequeather may also prevent these questions by making a will. If the law stipulates that the legacy be divided only when the spouse is the first heir in sequence or when both parents are dead, some questions will also arise because of different family conditions. For instance, one may still live with one's stepsons and stepdaughters; a widow remarries without her own sons or daughters. Such stipulation is not necessarily appropriate.

He said: With regard to the question of nephews and nieces being the third heirs in sequence, some deputies proposed that the law should stipulate this, while some proposed that the law should not. We think the law should leave the question alone. First, to stipulate the third heir in sequence is primarily to help solve the question of inheritance involving foreign countries. The draft has stipulated that in the case of a legacy in a foreign country involving the question of a Chinese citizen's right of inheritance, the law governing the location of real estate should be applied if the legacy is real estate, while the law governing the domicile of the bequeather should be applied if the legacy is movable property. In addition, the bequeather may also make a will; therefore, this question has been actually solved. Second, if the bequeather has been provided for by his nephews and nieces during more of his lifetime, they may be given an appropriate amount of legacy in accordance with Article 14 of the draft.

He said: Some deputies said precious cultural relics should belong to the state and cannot be inherited. The law on protecting cultural relics stipulates that private collectors be allowed to collect cultural relics. Therefore, cultural relics should be allowed to be inherited.

Zhang Youyu said: Some deputies suggested that negotiable securities and other contents be listed within the scope of legacy under Article 3 of the draft. Since the inheritance law is suited only for stipulating universal items and items which exist in large numbers, and negotiable securities cover a wide scope with some questions still being explored and experimented, negotiable securities may temporarily not be listed. Some other contents may be listed under Item 7: "Other Legitimate Property of a Citizen."

He said: Some deputies pointed out: If an heir has the ability to provide for the bequeather but fails to do so, he should pay the debt owed by the bequeather for his basic living expenses.

The debt should not be limited to the actual value of the legacy. Since debts are complicated, it is actually difficult to demand that an heir pay the bequeather's debts if they are more than the value of the legacy. The inheritance law stipulates that the debts be limited to the actual value of the legacy, and this is more feasible. If the bequeather needs financial support while he is living and if the heir has the ability to provide for him but refuses to do so or forsakes the bequeather, the bequeather may also take legal proceedings against the heir in accordance with the related law while he is living.

Revisions of Law Suggested

OW120111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1159 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA) -- While delivering "The NPC Law Committee's Report on Examining and Revising the 'Draft Inheritance Law of the PRC'" at the third meeting of the Presidium of the current National People's Congress session today, Zhang Youyu, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, said: The draft inheritance law has summed up China's long experience in inheritance of citizen's personal property, has conformed to the socialist principle, and has displayed its Chinese characteristic. The promulgation and application of the inheritance law are in the interests of social stability and unity and can help promote the development of socialist economy.

Zhang Youyu said: The NPC Law Committee held a meeting on 6 and 8 April 1985 to examine the "(Draft) Inheritance Law of the PRC" by integrating it with the suggestions made by the deputies to the Third Session of the Sixth NPC. The Law Committee basically agrees with this draft, but makes some suggestions for revision.

He said: Item 3 under Article 7 of the draft says: A person who "maltreats and forsakes the bequeather and causes serious consequences" forfeits the right of inheritance. Some deputies noted: To forsake the bequeather is a serious question, and the heir should forfeit the right of inheritance. There is no need to add "and causes serious consequences" to this item. Therefore, we suggest this phrase be revised to read "who forsakes the bequeather or maltreats him with serious consequences."

Zhang Youyu said: Clause 4 under Article 13 of the draft says: "An heir who has the ability and conditions to provide for the bequeather but fails to do so should be given less or nothing when the legacy is distributed." Some deputies said: No legacy should be given to a person who fails to provide for the bequeather. Therefore, the word "less" should be deleted. Article 7 of the draft has stipulated that one who forsakes the bequeather should forfeit the right of inheritance. Here, failing to provide for the bequeather refers to not yet going so far as to forsake him. The two cases are different. Therefore, the Law Committee suggests that the word "less" be retained and that "Should be given less or nothing" be changed to "Should be given nothing or less."

Zhang Youyu said: Article 12 of the draft says: "A widow who supports her father-in-law and mother-in-law until their death or a death should be the first heir in sequence if no relatives are available to take over that position; if there are relatives who can take over the position of the first heir in sequence, the widow or the widower should be given an appropriate amount of legacy." Some deputies said: Whether there are relatives to take over the position of the first heir in sequence or not, the widow or the widower should be the first heir in sequence.

Therefore, the committee suggests this article be revised to read: "A widow or a widower who has fulfilled his or her duty to support his or her father-in-law and mother-in-law should be the first heir in sequence."

Zhang Youyu said: Clause 1 under Article 26 of the draft says: "With the exception of a separate agreement, half of what a person and his spouse earned while they were married should, when this legacy is split, first be given to the spouse. The other half is the legacy of the bequeather." Some deputies said: If one's father or mother is still living, the legacy must not be split. This stipulation in the draft can be easily mistaken as splitting the legacy as soon as the father or the mother dies. Therefore, the committee suggests that "when this legacy is split" be revised to "if the legacy is split." In addition, to be precise in wording, "half of what" should be revised to "half of the common property owned by."

Presidential Decree on Law

OW141122 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0010 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- Decree of the President of the People's Republic of China No 24

It is hereby proclaimed that the "Inheritance Law of the People's Republic of China" has been adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on 10 April 1985 and will go into effect on 1 October 1985.

Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, 10 April 1985

YU QIULI URGES PLA TO STUDY NPC DOCUMENTS

OW120521 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1534 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the PLA General Political Department, urged all units of the Armed Forces engaged in second-stage party rectification to study the guidelines set by the Third Session of the Sixth NPC as an important part of their study work in connection with party rectification so as to further unify their thinking and ensure the smooth progress of the work of reform in the PLA.

Speaking at the second-stage party rectification work meeting held by the General Logistics Department today, Yu Qiuli said: The government work report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, though dwelling on economic questions, is closely related with the construction of the Armed Forces. In particular, the five questions Premier Zhao put forward concerning the principle of action of reform and the unification of thinking are of direct and immediate importance to the work of the PLA.

In studying the documents of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, he said, PLA units engaged in second-stage party rectification should do well in solving the following questions by taking into consideration the realities in their units:

1. A unified understanding of the current situation and reform work should be achieved. Our country's situation is very good now, and the work of construction of our Armed Forces is also in its best period since the founding of the People's Republic of China. The excellent situation today is inseparably linked with our reform work. The key to achieving a unified understanding of the current situation and the work of reform is to take a correct attitude toward the problems that have appeared in the course of our advance. Following this session of the NPC, our reform work will be more successful and our national economy will develop in a more coordinated and healthy way.

Everyone should have full confidence in the good prospects of the reform work and the bright future of our country.

2. It is imperative that the PLA be reformed successfully on the basis of the guidelines set by the NPC session. The principle of action for reform put forward by Premier Zhao -- namely, "be steadfast, be prudent in fighting the first battle, and be sure to win" -- is also a guidance for reforms being carried out in the PLA. The greatest reform in the PLA now is streamlining and reorganization, and the most important task is to conduct an education aimed at enhancing party spirit and upholding the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly in conjunction with the practice of streamlining and reorganization.

3. It is imperative to resolutely correct the new unhealthy practices. Party committees at all levels and party committees of those units engaged in party rectification must conduct serious examinations and quickly correct the new unhealthy practices according to the demands and stipulations of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission. Now, in view of the need to correct the new unhealthy practices, some units even dare not carry out their proper operations and activities. This problem is well worth our attention and should be studied and solved properly.

4. Successful ideological work should be done with regard to the reforms of the wage and price systems. The leadership at all levels should educate the vast number of cadres to take the whole situation into consideration, know the importance of overall interests, and understand the state's difficulties. In particular, the party members should be educated to play an exemplary role in being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts.

5. Further efforts should be made to build up the leading bodies. Through the practice of party rectification and reforms, serious efforts should be made to assess cadres, discover their talents, and boldly promote into leading bodies those outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who keep to the correct ideological line, are in the prime of life, and have rather rich knowledge, upright style of work, and a pioneering spirit.

NINGXIA RIBAO ON LIN BIAO'S ROLE IN HISTORY

HK151101 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 4

[An abridged report from DANGSHI TONGXUN [PARTY HISTORY NEWSLETTER]: "How To Appraise Lin Biao From a Historical Viewpoint"]

[Text] Regarding Lin Biao's performance in history, Comrade Chen Yun made a correct appraisal when he made an analysis of six causes for achieving the great victory of the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign. He said that, on the one hand, "if we had acted according to Lin Biao's strategy of going all out to besiege Changchun instead of maneuvering southwards, and, after having occupied Yi County, swinging back to Changchun instead of attacking Jinzhou, we would not have had the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign and our victory in northeast China would not have come that quickly." On the other hand, "we should not negate the correct points of Lin Biao in his capacity as the commander of the Fourth Field Army at that time."

Regarding the question of how to appraise Lin Biao from a historical viewpoint, Comrade Yang Shangkun said: "Apart from his opposition to Chairman Mao concerning certain questions, we should regard Lin Biao's work in the northeast in quite a few fields as positive. We should not say that he started to become bad while he worked in the northeast, simply because he betrayed the country in the end."

He also said, "Not long ago, when comrades in the northeast shot films, they dared not depict Lin Biao. Didn't Comrade Chen Yun say that we should assess Lin Biao in the light of the specific historical conditions?"

Although Comrades Chen Yun and Yang Shangkun were speaking specifically about Lin Biao, their words embody a fundamental method in the study of the party's history, namely, the method of analyzing and studying questions in a truth-seeking way.

Yang on Historical Figures

HK150705 Yinchuan NINCXIA RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 4

["'Excerpts' from XINXI HUIBAO [INFORMATION REPORT]: Yang Shangkun Speaks on Writing Biographies of Historical Figures"]

[Text] Recently, in reference to writing biographies of historical figures, Yang Shangkun said: Some people did fight some battles, but subsequently they degenerated. Do not erase them from history because of their degeneration in the later period, as if there had been no such persons in history.

Yang Shangkun emphasized: In writing biographies, it is necessary to apply historical materialism. In particular, it is necessary to give a fair appraisal of persons who made contributions to the Chinese revolution but degenerated in the later period. Otherwise, history will be distorted.

HU YAOBANG ON ELECTING INTELLECTUAL SECRETARIES

HK151249 Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 3

[Report: "Intellectuals Can Be Elected Secretaries of Party Committees, Says Hu Yaobang" -- reprinted from LINGDAO ZHOUBAO [LEADERSHIP WEEKLY]]

[Text] In a speech, Hu Yaobang said: Quite a number of localities and units do not implement the policy on intellectuals, cannot develop their economy, and cannot blaze a new trail in their work. The main reason is that the leading bodies of these localities and units have not been readjusted. Some persons who lack knowledge, have a low cultural level, are opinionated, and refuse to make progress still control the leading bodies of these localities and units. In particular, inappropriate persons have been selected for their party committee secretaries. The leading bodies of these localities and units must be resolutely readjusted. It is necessary to break the outmoded concept which regards that intellectuals cannot be elected party committee secretaries.

HU YAOBANG SPEAKS TO UNITS ON SPIRITUAL WEALTH

OW160002 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 85 p 4

[Dispatch by Zhang Zhai]

[Text] While inspecting the grass-root units not long ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang said at a meeting: In summing up experience in recent years, the most precious spiritual wealth includes two things. One is that a person's thinking must not stagnate. In this historically transitional period, one's thinking must not become rigid but should keep advancing with the progress of history. The other is that things should be done by all the people together.

They should not merely depend on what a single person says, nor on the efforts of a small number of people. Rather, it is necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of various kinds of people and pool the wisdom and strength of various circles.

Hu Yaobang said: Since last year, the economic connections between different localities have expanded from a few spots to become a nationwide activity. This is an important thing, which is no less significant than the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, and it will further facilitate the implementation of this policy.

CPC TO ELECT YOUNGER CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

HK110847 Lanzhou LANZHOU WANBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 5

[Reprint of an abridged report from HANGZHOU RIBAO: "Members of the Next CPC Central Committee Will Be Much Younger, Says Bo Yibo"]

[Text] According to a speech by Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, in Shenzhen on 3 February, a party delegates conference will be held in September this year and a number of comrades below 50 and 40, and a small number of younger comrades around 30, will be elected to the CPC Central Committee. This is an important measure of the CPC Central Committee for strengthening the building of the third echelon, in order to ensure the stability of our country for a long time to come.

Bo Yibo said, over the past year and more, many nonparty friends have taken an active part in helping us do a good job in party rectification in the spirit of "showing utter devotion to the CPC, sharing honor and disgrace," and have made very good suggestions to the party, including some serious criticisms. At a forum for nonparty personages, a famous professor and democratic personage said some old comrades are "enjoying high positions and living in clover." Now, in their old age, they are demanding better and larger living quarters and making arrangements for their children to do work which is more respectable and brings in a better income. They have placed themselves high above the masses. That was exactly what led to the destruction of Li Zicheng [leader of peasant uprising at end of Ming Dynasty, and to the fall of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom as well. And he concluded with this statement: "The nation is led astray when the officials go awry." That is very severe criticism he has made against the CPC. In past political campaigns, nonparty friends would not have dared speak such criticisms out loud. And I said, I am all for your statement; however, we will never follow in Hong Xiuquan's footsteps, nor will we take the road of Li Zicheng.

WAN LI MAKES INSPECTION TOUR OF SHANDONG

SK111308 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, Comrade Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, accompanied by Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made an inspection tour, from 4 to 9 April, of the cities of Jinan, Zibo, and Weifang. During his tour, he also heard briefings by the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, including Liang Buting. Comrade Wan Li also gave important directives to the province on urban construction, industrial and agricultural production, educational reforms, and the livelihood of both urban and rural people.

When viewing the model of the overall project with regard to expanding the second (Daowei) Road in Jinan City and building the provincial sports center, Comrade Wan Li pointed out: It is necessary to work out an overall plan for conducting urban construction in a long-term manner. Efforts should be made to make the project convenient to the masses and favorable to the people's livelihood. It is necessary to have the project be fully appraised by the experts, whose opinions should be respected, respected, and to attach importance to unique flavor and style in conducting urban construction. Efforts should be made to create one's own characteristics and style.

After discovering the pollution of the (Bailang He) and (Xiaoqing He) during his inspection tour, Vice Premier Wan Li pointed out: The problem of river pollution merits attention. Pollution control has a vital bearing on the important issues of enhancing the people's health, beautifying livelihood, and benefiting future generations.

On his way from Jinan City to Weifang City, Comrade Wan Li talked about agriculture with his entourage. He was satisfied with production in the province. In referring to agricultural reforms, Comrade Wan Li stated: Such a tremendous change has taken place in rural areas because we have given autonomy to peasants on the one hand, and peasants have gained practical benefits on the other hand. The party's policy on rural areas has fully brought into play the enthusiasm and creativeness of peasants. Fundamentally speaking, the work of conducting reforms among urban economic systems will turn out the same result.

During his inspection tour at (Fujiazhuang) village in the (Zichuan) District of Zibo City, Comrade Wan Li visited the household of peasant (Hu Wenyao) and carefully inquired about his production situation and living conditions. (Hu Wenyao) greatly appreciated the party's policy that had brought about a good life for the peasants. Comrade Wan Li stated: The people of Shandong Province made great contributions during the war years. Upon seeing them enjoy a good life, we feel relieved. The revolution launched by the Communist Party is aimed first at overthrowing the oppressor class and second at bettering the people's livelihood.

After discovering excessive occupation of land by some units while on his way to Weifang City, Comrade Wan Li pointed out: It is necessary to save much farmland and be aware of the old saying that an inch of land is worth an inch of gold. Land waste is not only a pity, but also terrible. It is imperative to treasure farmland and to impose strict restrictions on land use.

During his inspection tour at the No 1 silk mill in Zibo City and at the provincial ceramics company, Vice Premier Wan Li heard briefings given by leading comrades from the mill and company and viewed the new silk textile and ceramic products. He pointed out: To develop light industry, efforts should be made to bring into play our traditional superiority, and to increase the variety of products or new products in order to beautify the people's life and upgrade competitiveness in outside markets.

After hearing the briefing by the responsible person of the Weifang City recorder factory, Vice Premier Wan Li repeatedly stressed that our electronic industry is still very backward compared with the level of advanced countries and that efforts should be made to acknowledge reality and to be modest. After learning about the number of scientific and technological personnel, which accounts for 60 percent of the total number of staff members and workers in the factory, Comrade Wan Li stated: The gap between the current number and the ideal number is so big that efforts should be made to study painstakingly and attention should be paid to training scientific and technological personnel.

During his inspection tour in Zibo and Weifang Cities, Comrade Wan Li also talked repeatedly about educational reform. He pointed out: In the past we only taught our children to be obedient. We taught them to obey their parents at home and their teachers in school, resulting in obstructing the development of independent thinking, initiative, and creativeness among students.

When inquiring about the proportion of college and secondary vocational school graduates in the total population of Weifang City, Vice Premier Wan Li stated: It is necessary to work out a long-term plan for educational development and to set forth the target of achieving a larger proportion of persons having higher education in the next century. Efforts should be made to accelerate the pace of training talented personnel. He stressed: The hope of China lies in achieving success in conducting education. Proceeding from basic education, efforts should be made to strengthen the building of schools and to arouse the entire society to show concern for teachers in order to upgrade their social position.

During his inspection tour on the morning of 8 April, at the produce market in Jinan City, Comrade Wan Li carefully inquired about the situation prevailing regarding prices of vegetables, meat, and eggs and in the supply of markets since the enforcement of the open-door policy. He pointed out: The variety of vegetables and nonstaple foodstuffs in the produce market still is insufficient. Therefore, we should deal with this problem by integrating our work with the readjustment of the industrial structure among rural areas. He stressed that efforts should be made to do a good job in regulating markets through the channels of commodity circulation in order to maintain the relative stability of prices among some commodities, to protect the enthusiasm of producers, and to upgrade the living standard of both urban and rural people.

HUANG HUANG RETURNS TO ANHUI AFTER NPC SESSION

OW141438 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Chan Xu), our provincial deputies to the Third Session of the Sixth NPC returned from Beijing to Hefei by special plane today. They were met at (Luogang) airport by responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and other departments concerned.

In the airport lounge our reporter interviewed Huang Huang, head of the group of deputies and secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. Comrade Huang Huang said: The session was very successful, agreeing to persist in making reforms and in opening our country to the outside world. Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report elaborated very concretely on these, and the deputies carried out earnest studies and discussions. Now we should make a serious effort to put them into practice.

ANHUI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON RURAL EDUCATION FUNDS

OW102343 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The provincial people's government recently issued a circular on raising rural education funds. The circular urged all localities of the province to pool funds from various sectors so as to set up and support schools and help promote education in the countryside in an effort to lift and advance the provincial rural economy.

It authorized village and township governments to levy an education surcharge on agriculture, village and town industrial and commercial enterprises, transport and communications services, and construction trade, including those run collectively, jointly, or individually. The rates will be based on the local per capita income and the sales proceeds of the taxpaying units. They may also be fixed by such calculating methods as deemed appropriate by the local authorities. However, the total amount of such surcharge to be collected should be not less than 1 percent of total local per capita income.

Enterprise units should be notified well in advance of the amount of surcharge they are to turn in. The rates of education surcharge to be collected from the agricultural sector may not be fixed. They may be higher during a good year or for the relatively rich areas while the poor areas may contribute whatever they wish. The education surcharge can be prescribed in the contracts. All social sectors and individuals are encouraged to invest in education.

The circular urged all villages and townships to set up education committees made up of personnel from various sectors concerned. Such committees will be responsible for local education development plans, raising and spending education funds, and hiring teachers. Substitute teachers at schools run by the local people are now authorized to draw wages so that there will be no difference between substitute teachers whether they teach at schools run by the state or at schools run by the local people. Wages for rural school teachers can be flexible to allow the relatively rich areas' rural schools teachers to be better paid.

The circular stipulated that state-appropriated education funds be issued to schools in a lump sum at one time through the appropriate levels. Each year all cities and counties should increase their ordinary education funds at rates higher than the local expenditure growth rates, and such funds should be used in schools under their direct jurisdiction and to support poor villages in their efforts to run schools.

FUJIAN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AUSTRALIA VISIT

OW091420 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Fujian provincial good-will delegation headed by Hu Hong, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, ended its visit to Australia and returned to Fuzhou yesterday. During its visit to Australia, the delegation was warmly welcomed and entertained by the local governments, friends from various circles, and representatives of Overseas Chinese.

It inspected Australia's agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry, food processing industry, and ports, visited scientific research units concerned, and colleges and universities. It signed agreements with the Tasmania State Government and enterprises concerned on improving pastures and introducing fine breeds of dairy cows in Fujian Province. Both sides also signed a summary of talks on technology cooperation in forestry and aquatics breeding, educational exchanges, and exchanges of qualified personnel.

The Tasmania State Government will send a delegation consisting of government officials and specialists to visit Fujian Province in mid-May.

JINAN MILITARY REGION CHECKS UNHEALTHY PRACTICES

OW102357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 9 Apr 85

[By reporter Tan Jian]

[Text] Jinan, 9 Apr (XINHUA) — The party committee of the Jinan Military Region, through thorough research and investigation, has helped its subordinate units draw distinctions in accordance with policy, resolutely checked all unhealthy tendencies, and given active support to all legitimate production operations.

In recent years, new changes, both in form and substance, have taken place in the production operations run by various units affiliated with the Jinan Military Region. Many defense industry enterprises have tapped their potentials and developed a number of civilian goods which are up to advanced international or domestic standards. Some units have switched from supplementary and industrial production to processing industries and from production for their own consumption to creating wealth for and serving society.

With the development of production, some unhealthy tendencies in the economic field have emerged in military-run production operations. Since the second stage of party rectification, the various units have earnestly checked the new unhealthy tendencies; however, failure on the part of some units in drawing clear distinctions in accordance with policy has given rise to the following tendencies which merit our attention: Some units confuse the developing of industrial and sideline production with the military engaging in business and thus become overcautious in developing industrial and sideline production; other units, which confuse improving production efficiency with seeking illegal profits, are considering giving up some operations which can someday be managed well; still others confuse expanding circulation with reselling at a profit and plan to block again newly developed circulation channels.

To help the units draw distinctions in accordance with policy, the Jinan Military Region recently sent seven investigation groups to defense industry enterprises and to factories, farms, and service centers run by the various units. The various units also sent a number of cadres to investigate problems in the production, operation, distribution, and circulation of their affiliated production units.

With the actual situation in mind, the party committee of the Jinan Military Region studied the CPC Central Committee decision on the reform of the economic structure and the Central Military Commission's relevant instructions.

The party committee held that strengthening discipline on no account means reimposing rigid control to suffocate an already enlivened economy, that elimination of the new unhealthy tendencies on no account means abolishing legitimate operations, that opposing indiscriminate issuance of bonuses or bonuses in kind on no account means making no differences of whether one works hard or not, and that opposing disregard of general, overall interests on no account means not caring for staff members' and workers' well-being.

In developing industrial and sideline production, military units must make a distinction between improving economic efficiency and creating wealth for the state on the one hand and indiscriminately apportioning production cost and raising prices at will on the other, between the reward of hard work and illegal profits, and between expanding circulation and helping supply each other's needs on the one hand and reselling at a profit on the other.

In line with these principles, the party committee of the Jinan Military Region has firmly checked the unhealthy tendencies in the subordinate units and rendered active support to legitimate production operations. To date, several companies not conforming to state policy have been suspended or transferred to the management of factories, farms, and service centers run by the military. Those companies conforming to state regulations have been given active support.

As for defense industry enterprises, military logistics departments not only supervise them to strictly abide by policy and discipline and refrain from indiscriminately issuing bonuses or bonuses in kind, but also encourage them to give more pay for more work and, while accumulating capital for the state, do their best to improve staff members and workers' living conditions. They also supported the coastal units to develop breeding of marine products by helping them dig more than 6,000 mu of prawn breeding grounds.

In line with the principle of separating government from enterprise functions, they helped units stationed in cities and towns start processing, repairing, catering, and other social service trades to meet local people's needs in production and livelihood.

CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI HISTORICAL DATA FORUM

OW140952 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] A forum to collect historical materials on the Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee in the 1930's began yesterday at the literary and art meeting hall of this municipality. Comrade Chen Guodong, who was secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CYL committee at that time, attended the forum.

GUIZHOU HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING WORK CONFERENCE

HK130336 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] From 3 to 8 April the provincial government held a provincial conference in Pingtang County on family planning work, suggesting that in carrying out family planning work we should serve the masses, adhere to the mass line, value the desires of the masses, effectively carry out family planning work in a flexible way, and make new achievements.

The conference reviewed the province's achievements in last year's family planning work and arranged this year's tasks. It demanded that governments and professional departments at all levels firmly grasp the following four tasks in the spirit of reform.

1. They must further eliminate the influences of leftist ideas, put firmly planning work high on their agenda, and seriously and properly grasp it.
2. They must further correct their professional guiding thinking so that all policies, measures, and methods in family planning work can help promote the four modernizations, achieve the quadruplication target, fulfill the birth control plan, consolidate the relationship between the party and the masses, and serve the broad masses.
3. They must correctly implement the spirit of the relevant regulations of the central leadership and the provincial CPC Committee to resolve the concrete difficulties of some people and refrain from adopting birth control measures indiscriminately in order to reduce contradictions.
4. Through comparison and calculation they must link population control with getting rich and guide the masses to correctly understand China's national conditions and correctly treat the interests of the state and families.

CHENGDU MILITARY REGION CHECKS EVIL TENDENCIES

HK150839 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 1

[Report: "Chengdu Military Region CPC Committee Takes Resolute Measures To Stop New Evil Tendencies"]

[Text] On the basis of investigation into the production and operation of Army units, the Chengdu Military Region CPC Committee has recently held a report-back meeting attended by the leading comrades of the second stage of party rectification units to study the possible measures and plans to stop the new evil tendencies.

The results of the investigation and the reports of the comrades who attended the meeting show that since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the "Decision To Stop Cadres of Party and Government Organs From Doing Business and Running Enterprises," the various units have checked and investigated their own production and operations and have immediately stooped the evil tendencies. While affirming the achievements, the meeting also pointed out the problems: 1) Some vehicles are resold by units and some by individuals at a profit. 2) Some units gain profits by transferring contracts to others.

In order to stop these evil tendencies, the CPC Committee of Chengdu Military Region has clearly set the following seven regulations:

1. Production and operation of the Army units must stick to the direction of serving the four modernizations of the country and Army construction and must be strictly carried out according to the relevant policies, laws, and regulations of the party, the country, and the Army.
2. Production and operation of Army units must proceed from actual conditions, must be conducted under unified management, and must stop the practice of each doing things in its own way. The companies and enterprises of various Army units must first be approved by the logistics department of the higher authorities and then be examined and approved by the local business administrative department before they start their business.
3. All production and operations of Army units must adhere to the principle of separating the responsibilities of the Army and the enterprise and the principle of separating the enterprise from administration. Army units must also carry out independent economic accounting in their production and operations and must be responsible for their own profit and loss.
4. Units below army level should mainly carry out agricultural, industrial, and sideline production and should not run commercial companies. The commercial companies that have already been established must cease operations and must be abolished.
5. Army units are allowed to cooperate with the localities in running enterprises, but the enterprises must not be located in Army barracks.
6. Guesthouses below army level can entertain civilians if conditions allow, but should first of all guarantee the board and lodging of the army men who come to attend meetings or happen to pass by.
7. Profits from Army production and operations will mainly be used for extending reproduction, subsidizing the life of the Army units, and solving practical problems at the grassroots. All Army units must not recklessly distribute property under various pretexts and must not set up "small treasuries" to evade financial supervision.

CHENGDU MILITARY REGION ON RETIRED ARMY CADRES

HK130334 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] In order to speed up transfer and placement of retired Army cadres to local civilian posts, the Chengdu Military Region held a conference 2-5 April on the work of transferring and placing retired Army cadres. The conference demanded that CPC committees at all levels strengthen their leadership, properly carry out the work, and transfer and place the first and second batches of retired Army cadres to local civilian units during this and next year.

Wang Chenghan, commander of the Chengdu Military Region, and Wan Haifeng, political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region, attended the conference and delivered speeches.

They said that the PLA has streamlined and reorganized itself several times in the past. But none of the previous streamlining and reorganizations were as thorough and influential as the current streamlining and reorganization, which involved the personal interests of many people, including retired Army cadres.

Gradually transferring retired Army cadres to localities and placing them in appropriate jobs has been determined by the overall situation of our country's economic construction for modernization as well as the Army's modernization. It will be a great change for the retired Army cadres when they are transferred from the Army to the localities. They have been with the Army for a long time and cherish a deep affection for it. This is understandable.

But one's personal interests must be subordinated to the overall interest. Communist Party members must not merely pay attention to their own interests, forgetting the overall situation. They must pay attention to party spirit and observe discipline. They must conscientiously accept the jobs that the organization assigns them and remain in or leave the Army as required.

(Yao Xueping), director of the Political Department of a PLA division, also delivered a speech at the conference. He hoped that more enlightened people will appear in the Army and that they will put the revolutionary cause and the party's work in first place, will not bargain with the organization on whether they remain in or leave the Army, will not give a thought to their personal posts, will be ready to accept the worst for building the four modernizations, and will accept any jobs the organization assigns them.

He demanded that all organizations must also show concern for these cadres and do their best to resolve all problems that can be solved before the cadres leave the Army. The conference also studied the problem on how to strengthen the ideological and organizational building of the cadre contingent in streamlining and reorganization.

YUNNAN CPC NOTES POINTS IN RURAL ECONOMIC WORK

HK140347 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee recently looked into the situation in the provincewide discussion on getting rich through a 100 yuan increase, in order to guide the development of the discussion. The committee stressed a number of issues meriting attention. The provincial CPC Committee held: At present the province and the prefectures and counties have sent 110,000 cadres down to the countryside to discuss with the masses getting rich through a 100 yuan increase. The general situation is good and the development healthy. In order to stimulate the development of the discussion, the province should pay attention to the following issues:

1. Apply new thinking and methods to lead and organize this discussion and avoid tying the masses' hands and feet by using old conventional methods unsuited to the new situation. We must avoid formalism. We must seriously do a good job of ideological work for the masses. On a voluntary basis they should formulate plans for getting rich through a 100 yuan increase in light of local conditions.
2. Resolutely implement the principle of actively developing diversification without the slightest slackening of grain production, and carry out an all-round readjustment of the rural production structure. On average there are only 600 jin of grain available per person in Yunnan. The leaders at all levels must be clear about this. However, we must not go back to the old road of simply grasping grain production.
3. Commercial departments must play their dominant role in market regulation.
4. The masses are very enthusiastic about developing mining. However there are also a number of problems needing attention. At present it is still necessary to stress giving free rein to and getting the state, the collective, and the individual to work together, and giving the green light to the masses to develop mines. The masses must also be taught clearly that they cannot loot the state's mineral resources. It is also necessary to formulate some practical management methods in the course of practice to help stimulate mining development.

ZHOU HUI INVESTIGATES NEI MONGGOL GRASS ROOTS

SK160941 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Since the convocation of the fourth regional party congress last December, leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee have gone deeply into the grass-roots levels to conduct investigations and research, to sum up experiences, and to give work guidance to promote the sound development of economic reform focused on urban areas.

At the end of last year, the fourth regional party congress summed up the work experiences gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, unified ideological understanding to a further extent, and laid a solid foundation for implementing the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in a better manner and for achieving success in reform of the economic structure, focusing on urban areas.

In order to fulfill the tasks and attain the goal set by the fourth regional party congress, and to win new victory in the region's socialist modernization construction, leading comrades of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee separately went to rural and pastoral areas, industrial and mining enterprises, and port cities to understand the situations from local party and government cadres. In addition, they also held forums of workers, peasants, herdsmen, office cadres, intellectuals, specialized households, and individual business households.

On 20 January Zhou Hui, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, went to Qixiaying Town to hold a forum of 12 township specialized and individual households and of leaders of Hohhot City as well as Ulanqab League party and government organs to hear about the production, operation, income, and expenditure situations of "specialized and individual households." He put forward specific opinions on ways to ease restrictions between departments and regions, to develop Qixiaying Town, to invigorate the township economy, and to strengthen interregional economic and technical cooperation. He suggested that Hohhot City cooperate with Ulanqab League in developing economic and technical cooperation and exchange in Qixiaying Town in the spirit of voluntary cooperation and mutual aid and benefit. They should take the long-term interests into account while considering the immediate ones.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: Such a move has profound significance in stimulating the development of the rural commodity economy and the reform of the economic structure focusing on the urban areas, and in strengthening the mutual aid and cooperation between urban and rural areas and between workers and peasants.

He said: Our region has vast territory and rich natural resources; it borders nine provinces, cities and autonomous regions. All of its leagues, cities, banners, and counties have long-term economic ties with many cities of neighboring provinces. These are favorable conditions for opening the region to the outside world and invigorating the economy. All leagues, cities, banners, and counties should pay special attention to opening to the outside world and invigorating the economy. In a certain sense, opening the interregional economy is far more important. We should neither seek far and wide for what lies close at hand nor close our doors. Leagues, cities, and various localities should cooperate. The various trades, and the urban and rural areas should also cooperate. We should try all possible means to invigorate the urban and rural economy through various channels.

Hohhot City and Ulanqab League actively responded to Comrade Zhou Hui's suggestions. Beginning last February, the two sides held talks on several occasions to discuss and determine economic and technical cooperative items between Hohhot City and Qixiaying Town and between Hohhot City and Ulanqab League.

From 7 to 14 January, Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, visited the Hohhot oil pump and nozzle plant and the No 2 brick and tile plant to understand and sum up the experiences of these two plants in reforming the economic structure.

From 1 to 5 March, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, went to our coastal Erenhot City to make an on-the-spot investigation. He pointed out: Erenhot has petroleum resources and chemical industrial raw materials. It is also a coastal city. Therefore, we should first attach importance to developing import and export trades. Meanwhile, we should also pay attention to developing petroleum, chemical industry, and other undertakings.

Recently, leading personnel of the regional CPC Committee, in addition to conducting investigations and research in the region, also paid regular visits and gave specific guidance to their selected contact stations. Stimulated by the regional CPC Committee, many league and city CPC committee leaders also conducted investigation and research in their selected contact stations.

TIANJIN IMPLEMENTS FIXED POPULATION QUOTA SYSTEM

SK160655 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Beginning yesterday, municipality districts and counties will be assigned population quotas according to the population plan for the year 2000 assigned by the state to our municipality, and the fixed population quota system will be implemented in all districts and counties. On the basis of the principle of "exercising control over major issues while allowing flexibility on minor ones," districts and counties have the right to make their own arrangements within the scope of the population quotas in order to resolve some special practical difficulties of the masses.

As an important reform in order to fulfill the population plan, the fixed population quota system is conducive to connecting regional fixed population quotas with the goal of putting the national population under 1.2 billion. In this way, after clarifying their specific tasks, governments and family planning departments at all levels are able to gradually readjust and improve the family planning policy in a planned manner in line with their specific local conditions; to resolve the masses' practical difficulties in family planning in a fair and reasonable way; to coordinate the population plan, family planning policy, and work arrangements; to link responsibilities with powers; and to make population growth compatible with economic development.

Through scientific rough estimation, and consultation between higher and lower levels, each district or county has clarified the total population figure at the end of this century and the planned population figure at the end of every 5 years in line with the population quota assigned to it. These figures will serve as flexible mandatory quotas, and will be fulfilled by district or county government.

JILIN COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS NEW MALPRACTICES

SK160558 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Basic Key to Blocking the Newly-Developed Malpractices Lies in Abiding by Law and Discipline"]

[Text] Our party is the well-organized combat force of the working class. Strictly abiding by discipline throughout the entire party represents the important guarantee for revolutionary victory. Particularly in conducting economic reforms and facing the complicated and arduous tasks of transformation, such as acting with caution in preliminary activities and resolutely achieving victory, it is necessary to use party discipline to protect the thorough implementation of the policies issued by the party and the state and to safeguard ideological unity and unity of action inside the party.

At present, newly-developed malpractices emerging in various localities constitute a prominent characteristic, namely, that all erroneous tendencies have generally begun with violating state policies and destroying party discipline. Serious problems are that some comrades have paid no attention to the newly-developed malpractices and have been apathetic to them. Some of them have been confused by the rotten capitalist value that "money is all powerful." They have never paid attention to party discipline and have attempted to seek personal gain by flaunting the banner of "conducting reforms." Some have set the principle of respecting discipline and abiding by the law against the policy of invigorating the economy. They have openly opposed "engaging in extravagant eating and drinking, entertaining guests, and giving farewell parties" while freely spending state funds.

However, they also said that "conducting extravagant eating and drinking, entertaining guests, and giving farewell parties can turn out economic results," "daring to engage in extravagant eating and drinking for a public purpose should, anyhow, be encouraged." They have regarded party discipline and state policies as extremely rigid "conventions" and "bondage" and repeatedly asked for "giving free rein to them." They have also yelled that "these policies have imposed restrictions on the drive of conducting reforms," and that "effort should be made to break through all 'bondage' in conducting reforms." Thus, though the party and the government have repeatedly issued injunctions on blocking these new malpractices, some departments still persist in their own ways.

Our party's discipline is as hard as iron. Without this protection fulfillment of the party's cause will lose its guarantee. This discipline is based on firm revolutionary faith and on ideology of high consciousness. Therefore, we should give priority to strengthening education on harboring ideals and abiding by discipline. Without discipline and an ideal, we will encounter a state of disunity and will achieve nothing. Therefore, in building the four modernizations, we should not only build lofty material civilization, but also high spiritual civilization in order to bring up the new successors as a generation that "has ideals, morality, and cultural knowledge and is well disciplined".

We must be sober enough to understand that the highest criterion of abiding by discipline means to safeguard and implement the party's policies. Without a series of correct policies adopted by the CPC Central Committee in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country would not enjoy the current excellent situation in which political stability and unity and economic prosperity have taken shape.

At present, in conducting economic reforms, with the emphasis on urban transformation, it is all the more necessary for us to earnestly implement the party's policies and to truly and painstakingly concentrate our efforts on conducting reforms, so that we are able to build socialism that reflects Chinese characteristics.

Conducting reforms among economic systems is a great and arduous project. Some economic policies still need to be studied further and legislative work urgently needs to be strengthened. However, no one is allowed to exploit the advantage of the transformation drive and to interfere in the progress of conducting reforms. Our party members and cadres should launch the struggle for developing the socialist cause and finally fulfilling the far-reaching ideal of realizing communism. The party's policies are the concentrated expression of the interest enjoyed by the party and the people. Only by persisting in and safeguarding their interest as a whole, not paying attention only to the interest of specific departments, small groups, and individuals, and by leading the masses to correctly deal with the relationship among the state, collectives, and individuals, will we be able to avoid indulging in dishonest practices and destroying party discipline and be able to strictly enforce orders and prohibitions and to act in unison with the CPC Central Committee politically.

Party discipline is mandatory; through it, we should deal strictly with the cases of those who have seriously violated law and discipline and should be no means be indulgent toward their violations. Of course, our foothold is based on upgrading the ideological consciousness of the broad masses of party members and cadres, steadily strengthening political awareness, and enabling them to actively abide by the party's discipline.

Comrade Chen Yun said: "The principle of party spirit and discipline are exclusive from the issue of giving free rein to lower level units. Without good party style, it is impossible to conduct reforms satisfactorily." The broad masses of our party members and cadres, particularly leading cadres, should set examples in respecting discipline and abiding by the law and supporting party policies in order to block the newly-developed malpractices. Under the morale fostered by the entire party for respecting discipline and abiding by law, all erroneous tendencies will have no place to hide.

QIANG XIAOCHU, OTHERS PLANT TREES IN JILIN

SK150755 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The sun shone brightly in Changchun City today. Very early in the morning, party, government, and Army leading comrades of the province and Changchun City as well as more than 10,000 office cadres, middle school and college students, and commanders and fighters of the provincial military districts and PLA units stationed in Changchun participated in the voluntary tree planting activities in the Shengli Park, the Children's Park, and the Nanhu Park. Some retired veteran cadres and noted scientists living in Changchun also joined the activities. They planted trees to mark happiness, the spring of science, weddings, and Army-civilian friendship. They also built youth forests and children's forests.

Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, planted trees at the Shengli Park.

Also attending today's tree planting activities were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial military district, the PLA units stationed in Changchun City, and Changchun City, including Gao Di, Zhao Xiu, Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Wang Xianjin, Wang Zhongyu, Chen Xingyin, (Zhu Dunfa), (Men Guicheng), and Xiao Chun.

XINJIANG CPC HOLDS RECTIFICATION WORK MEETING

HK120147 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The regional CPC Committee held a conference on party rectification work. The conference, which lasted 6 days and ended today, decided to treat curbing new malpractices, strengthening party spirit, and enforcing discipline as the focus of second-stage party rectification and to make a breakthrough in party rectification work by swiftly curbing the new malpractices so as to remove obstacles to and overcome obstructions in reform, to create favorable political and social conditions for reform, and to promote and ensure the healthy development of reform.

This conference conveyed the spirit of the national conference on second-stage party rectification and the important speeches by central leading comrades, reviewed first-stage party rectification work in the province, and particularly discussed and studied the problem on how to strengthen leadership in order to properly carry out second-stage party rectification.

The conference held that some new malpractices have appeared in the current excellent situation and have seriously disrupted reform of the economic structure. They have ruined party style, corrupted social values, undermined the relationship between the party and the masses, and corroded the party fabric.

In panel discussions the participants cited various new malpractices in the region. They unanimously held that if we fail to resolutely and swiftly curb the new malpractices, the interest of the state and people will be seriously violated and it will be very difficult to carry out reform smoothly. In view of this, the conference stressed that leaders at all levels must pay serious attention to the issue and must not neglect it. To correct the new malpractices, party and government organs and cadres must first correct their own malpractices and the malpractices of those around them. CPC committees at all levels must assume responsibility themselves. In correcting current new malpractices, investigating and dealing with problems in units above the county level should be stressed, particularly the problems in regional departments and bureaus, in all prefectures and autonomous prefectures, and in the departments under them.

Leaders are accountable for most new malpractices. They either approve the malpractices or give tacit consent to them. Some of the leaders even go so far as to take the lead in conducting malpractices themselves. Leaders of units engaging in new malpractices must seriously examine their mistakes and hold themselves responsible for the malpractices in their units. As for those problems that have been discovered, if necessary, the people concerned should be criticized, the malpractices halted, and some people punished according to party discipline and state laws. Those who have benefited economically should return all of their illegally gained money and they should never do it again.

The conference pointed out that second-stage party rectification will be carried out mainly at the county and commune levels, including administrative organs, schools, enterprises, institutions, and scientific research departments and will involve different kinds of units, many fields, and complicated situations. While noticing the favorable conditions for successfully carrying out second-stage party rectification, CPC committees at all levels must also realize the specialities of these units, give meticulous guidance, set high demands, and completely fulfill all tasks put forth in the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification.

The conference also held special discussions on associating party rectification with the work of weeding out people of the three categories and arranged future work. Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional government, attended the conference. Janabil, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

GU MU ON SHORTCOMINGS IN SHENZHEN'S DEVELOPMENT

HK150454 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Apr 85 p 2

["Special feature" by correspondent Kuang Yu: "Gu Mu on the Road Shenzhen Should Follow"]

[Text] More than 4 years have passed since China set up the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on an experimental basis! "Its" experience is like that of a child of 4 or 5 who, after being born, has learned to speak, crawl, and walk. The birth and growth of this child has drawn the attention of both Chinese and foreign personages, particularly the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. How has the "health" of this child been in recent years? What are its strong and weak points? What should we do to make the child more lively and lovable? Not long ago Gu Mu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor in charge of the work in the open coastal cities, held a forum on this issue.

Shenzhen Should Climb Another Slope

Gu Mu said: Under the present conditions, it is necessary to make Shenzhen climb another hill, to attain still higher goals, and to turn it into an export-oriented economy stressing foreign exchange earnings.

First, how should we appraise the construction of the special zone? Generally speaking, its achievements have been very great. A U.S. press commentary describes Shenzhen as a "city build in one night," and others say that it has been "built at an explosive speed." Shenzhen's achievements should not been underestimated. They should be attributed chiefly to the correct lines of the CPC Central Committee laid down since its "third plenary session" and to the hard work of the vast numbers of cadres and masses. Shenzhen should enjoy the respect of the people. In the course of its work there are also some problems which have been censured by some people. Nevertheless, we should welcome and sincerely accept the censures. The central and provincial authorities seem to adopt the attitude of seeking truth from facts and support Shenzhen in solving the current difficulties satisfactorily. Being world famous, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is only allowed to succeed and not to fail. After construction in the past few years, Shenzhen has trained a fairly good contingent. With the correct lines of the CPC Central Committee and the support of the whole country as a rear area, we shall certainly be able to run Shenzhen well.

The Investment Environment Is Not Satisfactory Enough

Second, under the new conditions, the special zone faces a new challenge in its work. We should gain a sufficient understanding of this issue. Last year we opened 14 coastal cities, and later we again decided to open three zones. This is an advantage but is also a challenge to Shenzhen. As far as foreign businessmen are concerned, the tax rate is not important, but what is important is investment environment. And there is still much to be desired in this respect in Shenzhen. It should still make great efforts in order to get rid of its lack of competitiveness.

Gu Mu pointed out: Many problems cropped up in Shenzhen in the second half of last year, such as excessive credits, reduction in foreign exchange earnings, and rampant black market foreign exchange dealings. This makes it necessary for us to reconsider many new problems. We should carry out reform with steady steps; we should support the policy of opening to the outside world; and we cannot but seriously deal with some illegal activities, or else we shall not be able to curb the evil trends. This is the decision of the central authorities under the new conditions.

The Economy Should Be Export-Oriented

Third, the central authorities originally decided that Shenzhen should concentrate on industry.

It now seems that we should not overestimate Shenzhen's achievements in this field. Basically, foreign technologies are still partly denied us and, in some respects, Shenzhen chiefly relies on the other parts of the country to support itself.

Fourth, there is a phenomenon of issuing excessive labor salaries and bonuses, with income unable to suit the amount and intensity of labor and to the development level of the productive forces. Some people say that Shenzhen's prosperity is weak and relies on business transactions. We should act according to the policy of the central authorities, turn the Shenzhen economy into an export-oriented one, and not strictly seek an increase in output value.

Fifth, Shenzhen should not always follow the beaten track and should not build houses before they are sold. A central document has made stipulations on what kind of a special zone Shenzhen should become. Naturally, it is also necessary for Shenzhen to be turned into a base for transshipment in foreign trade.

Gu Mu indicated that at present it is necessary to solve well two crucial problems, the administrative line and the currency of the special zone. The general principle is that we should administer the former rationally and manage the latter in a more lively way.

The Management Structure Should Be Further Reformed

Gu Mu stressed that it is necessary to strengthen confidence and to be bold in carrying out reform. It is first necessary to seek unity of thinking, to be bold in exposing contradictions, and to guard against arrogance and complacency in the face of victory. A sufficient appraisal should be made on the work that should be carried out in the course of climbing another hill. Further reforms should be conducted on the management structure. In this case we should attach great importance to the experiences gained in Shekou. What should Shenzhen do in order to make a success of the two aspects of work? It is also important to strengthen economic exchanges and cooperation with other parts of the country but not in ordinary matters. In short, the task is very difficult and it is necessary to arouse people's initiative.

HONG KONG COLUMNIST ON PRC 'FEAR' OF TABLOIDS

HK090545 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 9 Apr 85 p 7

["A Chinese Opinion" column by Chang Kuo-sin: "Beijing Fears Spread of the Tabloids"]

[Text] The big problem in "watching" and reporting China, in understanding and interpreting China used to be inaccessibility to news sources, the inability to check information and get to the bottom of things and the consequent necessity of putting all reliance on official news media. The official news media was the only source of information and opinion. There was no independent or any second source. Whatever was reported by, for instance, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY or the PEOPLE'S DAILY could not be verified, however questionable it might be.

For journalists, it was a take-it-or-leave-it situation. They could not check; they could not interview; and they could not even talk to the men in the street. Now, the situation has changed drastically. China has opened its doors considerably under strongman Deng Xiaoping's reforms.

It is not yet open field day for journalists. To be sure, there are still many restrictions. There is still no unrestricted access to news sources. But, within limits and on occasions, it is now possible to do independent reporting in China.

While on my nostalgic visit to Kunming recently, it was my good fortune to have come upon one of these occasions with wide enough limits to allow me to do some independent journalism work in regard to a current issue in China, highlighted by Beijing's official news media as "spiritual pollution".

The issue is the emergence of tabloids -- "in profusion" -- in many of China's main cities. They are being sold by streetside news hawkers and are selling very well, rapidly developing into what can be called China's popular press. The tabloids cut deeply into one of the most sacrosanct principles of the communist system of government -- that the party must at all times maintain tight control of the news media.

The growth of newspapers outside the control of the government is an anathema that goes against all the rules in Beijing's book. Hence, unsurprisingly, the vicious attacks on the tabloids launched by the official news media. The first shot against the tabloids was fired by an obviously-inspired reader's letter to the mass circulation YANGCHENG EVENING NEWS in Guangzhou last November. It is followed by editorial attacks in the PEOPLE'S DAILY, WORKER'S DAILY and many other important newspapers, and the current demand is for banning the tabloids.

The tabloids are attacked as "unsanctioned", "sensation filled scandal sheets", allegedly filled with grotesque stories of sex and crimes and gossipy, dramatised articles on the life of famous people, just plain pornography and "hooliganistic nonsense", "full-page layouts on transsexuals and transvestites".

In the days of strict doctrinairism, up to just four years ago, when such reports reached Hong Kong, there would have been no means of verifying them. The journalists would have to struggle with their conscience on whether to believe or not to believe.

Today, however, with travel in and out of China made easy by the open-door policy, it is no longer a hopeless situation for the journalists, and in regard to this particular issue, I was lucky to have been in Kunming at the right time and encountered some of the news hawkers selling the maligned and, in Beijing's view, heavens-forbid tabloids.

As I said previously in this column, I bought all the tabloids which were on sale in one of the streetside newsstands, and in carefully scrutinising their contents, I have concluded, as an independent journalist, that Beijing's vicious attacks on them are not justified. To be sure, they are not exactly commendable journalistic endeavours, but their uncommendable aspects, even at their worst, do not warrant their being attacked as being totally objectionable and hopelessly unredeemable.

First, they are not "unsanctioned". All the tabloids are officially sanctioned. They all printed their permit numbers in the mastheads, together, as it usually done, with addresses of their editorial offices. Some of them are supplements of daily newspapers.

I was told that the tabloids are actually published by local government departments and financed by these departments.

The editors and writers are actually party cadres. They cannot, therefore, be described as China's private press, even though their publication goes against the government's official press policy.

The tabloids are very poorly-printed and they are printed on very poor quality newsprint, a very poor publication job. They are beyond dispute guilty of indulging in sensationalism, presenting highly-dramatised stories of romance, crimes and mystery under screaming headlines. But their sensationalism and their editorial preference for stories that pander for the lower desires of men are not any more horrendous than some of the publications in Hong Kong. In Hong Kong, it is doubtful if any of the tabloids would be open to charges of publishing objectionable matter under the law.

The tabloids were accused of filling their pages with "grotesque" stories of explicit sex. In scanning their contents, I had not been able to find a single article that contained any explicit, lurid description of sex.

I had not been able to find any "full-page of features on transexuals and transvestites". It is quite possible that the tabloids I bought in Kunming just happened to be more "straight" than their other issues.

There were many lonely heart advertisements and articles that gave tips to lonely hearts on how to find romance, and there were many "racy" articles on romance and mystery with emotion-charged headlines that might raise eyebrows among sticklers of good journalism, headlines such as: "Woman Lawyer in Love With Male Corpse", "Mystery Woman on Moon Lake", "Conspiracy Behind High Walls", "The Swindle That Shocked Three Continents", "Dangerous Love" and "The Tyrant and the Beauty".

If these headlines are scary, compare them to some of the magazines in America with names such as VIOLENT WORLD, concentrating on disasters, terrorism, crime and survival; DEATH EDUCATION, offering information and counselling on death; PARADE REST, aiming at the single male in the Army; and ASSASSIN, glamourising the secret world of the killer elite.

All in all, the tabloids, in sex and mystery, appeared tamer than many publications in Hong Kong, much tamer than Rupert Murdoch's SUN in London, which regularly carries pictures of naked women, child's play when compared with PLAYBOY or PENTHOUSE or any of the 160-odd girlie magazines in America, clean when compared with the pornography in New York's Times Square.

AUDITING ORGANS CHECK PROBLEMS, MALPRACTICES

HK090830 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 9 Apr 85 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Auditing Organs Investigate Malpractices; Problems Amount to 3 Billion Yuan"]

[Text] Many PRC party and government organizations at all levels, enterprises, and institutions have been drawn into the whirlpool of the new unhealthy trends, and the situation of violations of financial and economic regulations is extremely serious.

Last year, over 2,400 auditing organs in the country audited over 13,000 party and government organizations, enterprises, and institutions and discovered various problems involving a total of 3.34 billion yuan, of which the amount involved in violations of financial and economic regulations was 1.59 billion yuan, the amount attributed to poor economic results was 1.28 billion yuan, and the amount put down to errors in accounting was 0.47 billion yuan. Of the amount involved in violations of financial and economic regulations, 0.59 billion yuan should have been turned over to financial departments. Dividing this sum by the number of auditing personnel working for the whole year, it can be said that each of them increased the state revenue by 35,000 yuan.

At the national auditing work conference which ended on 19 March, Yu Mingtao, auditor general of the State Auditing Administration, stressed that this year's auditing work should focus on the economic structural reform and the state, use the whole party as the motivating force to focus on the struggle against the new unhealthy trends and the promotion of economic results, help to strengthen management and supervision, and strive to open the situation for auditing work.

Yu Mingtao said: In the struggle against new unhealthy trends, the focal point is to grasp the problem of using the reform as a pretext to seriously violate policies, stipulations, and financial and economic regulations, and the problem of infringing upon the interests of the state and consumers.

Regarding the typical problems and cases, it is necessary to solve these in a down-to-earth manner and to deal with them publicly. Those people who have changed their tactics, adopted countermeasures, and ignored orders and restrictions should be promptly reported to higher authorities to be investigated and severely punished.

The auditor general pointed out that auditing organs at every level must have plans and focal points for the auditing of the major loss-incurring enterprises, key capital construction projects, grain and food trades, farming, forestry and water conservancy, scientific research, education, administrative expenses, specialized capital, final accounting of revenue and expenditure of localities, bank loans, foreign investment applications, and so on.

FUTURE CPC PRESENCE IN HONG KONG DISCUSSED

HK120512 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Apr 85 p 1

[By Walter Cheung]

[Text] A source close to the government yesterday confirmed that the number of Chinese Communist Party members in Hong Kong was about 2,000. The figure tallies with an estimate given on Wednesday by a local delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The source agreed with the delegate's remark that most of the Chinese Communist Party members in Hong Kong were not local residents but officials sent here.

On Tuesday, the general-secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Hu Yaobang, and his aide, Mr Qiao Shi, said the CPC would soon be recruiting in Hong Kong. Commenting on their statement, a local lawyer, Miss Liu Yiu-chu, said Hong Kong's lifestyle would be hard to maintain if the CPC was active here.

Miss Liu said a dominant and visible CPC in Hong Kong might make it difficult for the territory to maintain a balance of power.

In China, the CPC dominates the whole political scene. And Miss Liu queried whether the same might happen in Hong Kong after 1997. Miss Liu said it would be "very good" for the CPC to keep itself to the mainland. An active CPC, she said, might encounter opposition in Hong Kong.

Miss Liu said it would be wise for Chinese leaders to realise that the patriotic feelings of Hong Kong people were not the same as support for the party.

According to party regulations, an applicant for membership must be at least 18 years of age and recommended by two party members. The applicant has to write to explain why he wants to become a CPC member. And he is subject to a year-long observation before he is accepted -- if he is qualified. The initiation ceremony involves an oath before the party flag. The oath contains words to the effect that the CPC member is prepared to sacrifice everything for the party and the people.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

17 APRIL 85

